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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM DAMASCUS

JN011746Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Beirut this morning from Damascus. While in Damascus, brother leader Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, during which Palestinian and procedural issues were discussed and the latest developments in the current situation were reviewed.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTERS FROM CUBAN, AFGHANI LEADERS

JN011906Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar today received a letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The letter was conveyed to him by brother Shafiq al-Hut, head of the PLO delegation to the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received today a letter from the Afghan foreign minister. The letter was conveyed by the Palestinian delegation to the conference of the coordination bureau of the nonalined countries, which arrived in Beirut from Havana. The radio correspondent has learned that the letter defines the concepts and political lines of the new Afghan foreign policy.

While receiving the PLO delegation in Havana, the Afghan minister expressed Kabul's preparedness to receive a permanent PLO representative in the Afghan capital on the level of other heads of diplomatic missions.

ZUHAYR MUHSIN: ROMANIA NOT PLAYING ROLE OF MEDIATOR

NC011437Y Doha GNA in Arabic 1340 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 1 June--Zuhayr Muhsin, the head of the PLO Military Department and leader of the As-Sa'iqah organization, has denied that Romania is currently mediating between the PLO and Jordan. He emphasized that what has been recently published to this effect is untrue. He did disclose, however, that Algeria had been mediating between the two sides but had stopped because of the recent Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon.

In an interview published today by the Kuwaiti weekly SAWT AL-KHALIJ, Muhsin points out that the As-Sa'iqah organization approves of the memorandum submitted by five Palestinian organizations. The memorandum criticizes the political attitude of Fatah and the method it employs in making Palestinian decisions. He stresses that there is a dire need to rectify internal Palestinian conditions and to find an advanced formula for national unity. This formula, he said, should be based on a clear political stand which would convince and win the adherence of all.

ABU IYAD MEETS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI, BOUMEDIENE

JN018105Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, today met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently visiting Algeria. Yesterday brother Abu Iyad met with the Algerian president, Houari Boumediene. During the two meetings, a discussion was held on the current situation in the Arab region in general and the Palestinian issue in particular.

Makes Statement

LD012040Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria and of the Council of the Revolution, this morning received Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Fatah Executive Committee. Following the meeting, which dealt with current issues and particularly with matters pertaining to the Palestinian question as well as other matters of interest to the Arab nation, Abu Iyad made the following statement:

Our meeting with President Boumediene has been positive in all respects. President Boumediene's principled stands are the same as we have always known them to be: no bargaining over Palestinian rights and no question taking precedence over that of Palestine. He reiterated Algeria's firm stand toward the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinian official said: We have made it a point to explain to President Boumediene the situation in the area, both in regard to the conditions prevailing in the states of steadfastness and confrontation and to the Arab situation in general.

In this respect we affirm to President Boumediene and to the great Algerian people that we will continue to fight under the hardest of conditions to keep the issues in the hands of its sons and that we will not forfeit an inch of our land. We will uphold our guns and our armed struggle until the victory of our people and our revolution is achieved. We also seize the opportunity of our visit to your country, Algeria, to salute the meeting between the two leaders Boumediene and Al-Qadhdhafi, expressing the hope that the meeting will end--as we have always been used to seeing--in a step along the continued Arab revolutionary course and toward the bolstering of our revolution and cause, so that these will be in the hands of sincere revolutionaries and not those who bargain over it and accept surrender. The hopes of the Palestinians and Arabs are pinned on their meeting in this spirit.

VOP REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN-SPANISH TALKS

JN261805Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 26 May 78 JN

[Text] Talks were held this morning at the Fatah Foreign Relations Office between a delegation representing Fatah under brother Abu al-Lutf, secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, and a delegation representing the Spanish Labor Party under Comrade (Hilariun), secretary general of the party.

The talks were attended on the Palestinian side by brother Abu Hatim, official in charge of foreign relations, and brother Abu Na'il. The Spanish delegation included Comrade [name indistinct], secretary of the foreign relations office, and Comrade (Juan), member of the Party Central Committee. The two sides exchanged views on development in Spain and Europe, as well as in the Palestinian and Arab cause. The viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed. Brother Abu al-Lutf expressed support for the struggle of the Spanish people for democracy.

Comrade (Hilariun) stated that the Spanish Labor Party highly appreciates the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism, imperialism and reaction. He stressed the party's support for this struggle in all areas until the Palestinian people achieve complete victory and establish their democratic state.

The Spanish delegation denounced the Zionist-reactionary encroachments on the Palestinian revolution. The delegation expressed its firm stand against the attempted rapprochement with the Zionist entity by the reactionary forces.

PLO'S MUHSIN INTERVIEWED BY JANA IN BEIRUT

LD271738Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Beirut, 27 May--Brother Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO's Military Department and leader of the As-Sa'iqah organization, has praised the Jamahiriyah's relations with Syria and the Palestine resistance. He added that the Jamahiriyah is looking forward to greater solidarity between these two principal members of the Arab front of steadfastness and for greater cooperation between the progressive and nationalist forces for employing their capabilities for the urgent preparation for an overall battle against the Zionist enemy, the apostate regime in Egypt and the reactionary and agent forces hostile to the movement of liberation and progress in the Arab area.

Zuhayr Muhsin was thus speaking in an interview with the JANA correspondent in Beirut. He warned that all indications point to the likelihood of a final unilateral agreement between the Egyptian president and Zionist enemy as well as an agreement for wider liquidation of the Arab rights. This threat has come closer today with the conclusion of the recent U.S. aircraft deal and the large scale suppressive measures now being taken in Egypt, which indicate that the timing of all this has been well planned.

On the relations among the various groups within the PLO, Zuhayr Muhsin said that this matter requires serious treatment. The Fatah leadership, he added, must bear a special responsibility in creating a favorable atmosphere for understanding.

We have repeatedly said, he added, that the internal threat is the constant threat to the revolution and its security. The international situation must always be safe and sound so that confidence and solidarity can prevail among the various groups of the revolution and its institutions.

Zuhayr Muhsin criticized the individualistic and monopolistic tendencies within the PLO and demanded the prevalance of democracy within the organization and among the groups for the development of the principle of collective leadership.

With regard to the Lebanese question, Muhsin said that we are with legitimacy. But any firm solution of the question of Palestinian-Lebanese relations depends to a large extent on the relations and general harmony among the Lebanese and the prevalence of sovereignty throughout the country and not only on the areas where the Palestinians are present.

He added that the resistance does not want to bypass or exceed the rights accorded to it. All it is seeking is to protect its rear. Once it feels security and reassurance prevailing around it, it will be ready to reach understanding with the authorities on all matters that are today considered to be acts of intransigence.

On the attitude toward the UN emergency force and their insistence on the prevention of fedayeen infiltration and their misinterpretation of Resolution No 425, Zuhayr Muhsin said that the Zionist enemy was from the start a party to Resolution 425, and it is natural for the UN emergency force to understand their task in accordance with the Zionist interpretation. He added: We must not accept all the interpretations the United Nations and its forces are trying to impose.

But we must know how to exercise our influence and impose our interpretation making use of our own capabilities and our Arab and international relations. At the same time we must avoid armed clashes with the UN emergency force as far as possible.

He pointed out that it is possible for us to assert our rights to a presence in and movement to all parts of southern Lebanon one way or another, adapting ourselves to the realistic conditions without involving ourselves in armed clashes.

FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH ON ANDREW YOUNG'S STATEMENT

JN261940Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 26 May 78 JN

[Excerpts] Under the title "What Is Going On," the newspaper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH says:

Andrew Young, representative of U.S. imperialism at the United Nations, has said: All parties in the region approve of the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon except the Palestinians. He also said: I do not see that there is any great difference whether Resolution 242 or Resolution 425 is implemented. I think that for Israel security means having secure and internationally recognized borders.

Amid the current reactions to the recent Lebanese-Palestinian dialog and its results, we must clearly understand this U.S. attitude and its connection with the Lebanese events.

First, it is a great honor for the Palestinian revolution, which is allied to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and to all the patriotic forces in Lebanon, to be singled out as the only rejector of the Israeli presence in the south.

Second, the national alliance between the Lebanese and the Palestinians in the face of the clear U.S.-Zionist stand of clinging to the occupation of the south and the work of the isolationists in Lebanon within the framework of the U.S.-Zionist plot cannot but reaffirm that there is a point where the mobilization of forces against the Zionist enemy will be limited and restraint in solving the internal struggle will be removed.

This will be determined by whether the other sides adhere to a minimum of patriotic behavior and respect for legal agreements.

VOP Comments

JN281912Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 28 May 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] "All parties in the region aggree to the Israeli presence in Lebanon, except the Palestinians." This is what was said by Andrew Young, U.S. representative to the international organization.

Although we disagree with the U.S. representative regarding this testimony--because the Palestinians have partners who reject the Israeli presence, namely the masses of the Lebanese people and their national leadership--we see in what he says an element that is correct and simultaneously tragic, for those who want or wish the Zionist presence to continue on the soil of Lebanon are, beyond doubt, many. We do not mean, for instance, the remnants of Sa'd Haddad composed of local agents, but we mean those who are larger in number and greater in influence, both politically and geographically, Lebanese or Arab.

It is true that occasionally all announce they are against the Zionist presence in Lebanon. It is also true that those [word indistinct] sometimes call for an urgent withdrawal of the Zionists from the Lebanese territories. But since when were statements the actual expression of true stands? We will not be prejudiced if we say that the secret of our Arab brethren is in Young's pocket. He is the one who speaks in their tongue and the only one--as it seems--who expresses their true stands. We have not noticed that any Arab felt a little ashamed while listening to Andrew Young say: Only the Palestinians reject the Israeli presence in Lebanon. We have not heard a word denouncing Young's statement, not even to save face or out of courtesy for the Lebanese people, who are afflicted by the occupation and its daily tragedies. We have heard nothing of this nature for a simple reason we know and understand--that the speaker of this fact is Andrew Young, representative of the big master Carter. The traditions of Arab-American relations do not allow a reply to Carter, even in (?soft) and shy language.

We have lived and seen that the masters of the Arabs prefer the presence of the Zionists on the soil of southern Lebanon to the presence of a Palestinian commando. Hence, we understood and became convinced why the masters of the Arabs prefer the presence of the State of Israel and its expansion to the establishment of a Palestinian state--on as little as one inch of Palestinian territory.

Many thanks to Mr Young, the publisher of the secret of the Arabs of America from the ocean to the gulf. Thanks also to the MIDDLE EAST magazine, which gave us a chance to know the secrets of our Arab brothers on the tongue of Mr Young. No thanks to the United Nations, which prevented General Erskine from speaking. As time went on, he could have said useful things about our Arab brothers, things we need to know.

BAGHDAD VOP: 'ARAFAT LIQUIDATING PALESTINIAN MILITARISM

Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In order that generalities may not overshadow the fact, we must understand the realities which point out that the Palestinian reactionaires under 'Arafat are bent on liquidating the Palestinian fighters. During his recent meeting with Salim al-Huss, 'Arafat said that from now on the main role of the PLO leadership will be political and not military. Is this not proof of the PLO leadership's determination to liquidate the Palestinian guns? Is this not a reaffirmation by the PLO leadership of its assigned role in the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot?

It is worth mentioning that Yasir 'Arafat has received a letter from [Romanian President] Ceausescu through Khalid al-Hasan, who met Ceausescu in Rome. The letter stresses the important connection between the Egyptian regime and the PLO leadership and the need to maintain this connection so as to effect reconciliation between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian regime. The letter calls for emphasizing the political role of the PLO and for working for the elimination of the fighting nature of the organization and depending on diplomatic methods. The letter says that the Syrian regime is part of the settlement, and its differences with the Egyptian regime will be solved in light of the new situation. The occupation forces, the letter to 'Arafat says, will withdraw from the south provided you control the fighters. Your reliance on the political role will insure for you an effective role in the settlement, the letter adds.

This is Ceausescu's letter to 'Arafat.

Therefore, the task of the reactionary PLO leadership is to destroy the Palestinian fighters on the orders of U.S. imperialism. Thus the Palestinian reactionaries are moving in accordance with their role in the plot of liquidation.

The forces of the Palestinian revolution are called upon to take a revolutionary and practical position toward the PLO leadership so as to defend the revolution and the future of the struggle of our people. There is no alternative before our revolutionaries but to define the clear and the right position toward the reactionary PLO leadership.

MEETING ON PRESS PERSECUTION IN EGYPT CALLED FOR

JN281622Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 May--Riyad Taha, doyen of the Lebanese press, has called for an urgent conference of Arab journalists to discuss the issue of press persecution in Egypt. Taha sent a cable to this effect to Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of the Arab journalists federation. He expressed his readiness to convene this extraordinary meeting in Lebanon.

In a statement today Taha said that what is going on in Cairo may lead to a massacre of the press if Arab journalists unions do not hasten to raise their voice and take all possible steps to safeguard freedom of the press.

PARLIAMENTARY UNION COMMITTEES ISSUE RECOMMENDATIONS

JN281502Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 May 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 May--The Economic Committee of the Arab Parliamentary Union concluded its meetings today under the chairmanship of Hilal Ahmad Lutah, member of the UAE National Federal Assembly. The committee recommended that the issue of the Arab common market be given priority to enable the Arab states to cope with international economic blocs. The committee approved the draft resolution passed by the economic and social committee of the international parliamentary federation held in Lisbon in 1978. The resolution recommended the fixing of moderate prices for commodities produced by developing countries and maintaining their purchasing power in order to reduce their foreign debts. The committee called for narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries in the economic field.

With regard to the Arab-European dialog, the committee recommended that the Arab-European follow-up committee meet in the shortest possible time to prepare the report which is to be submitted to the third conference of the Arab-European dialog.

Concluding its recommendations, the committee stressed the importance of bilateral meetings among the economic committees of Arab parliaments in order to deepen the economic awareness of parliamentarians in the Arab countries.

At the conclusion of its meetings under 'Abd al-Majid Najjar of Syria, the cultural committee of the Arab Parliamentary Union called for making contact with UNESCO and launching a campaign to save the Palestinian cultural heritage from destruction. The committee also called upon Arab and European governments and organizations to help rebuild Lebanese cultural establishments.

UAE

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN010920Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0903 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 June--PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' has delivered a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from PDRY Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali. The message deals with bilateral relations.

The PDRY minister, who arrived here this morning from Kuwait, will also hold talks with UAE officials on coordination and the strengthening of bilateral relations.

YEMEN--PDRY

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI HOLDS TALKS WITH 'ALI

LD012112Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen today stressed that Arab solidarity finds its basis and its justification in the just causes of the Arab peoples, headed by the cause of the Palestinian people, the coordination of Arab efforts and the continuation of the resolute struggle of the Arab peoples to achieve their aims. This emphasis came during the official discussions held this afternoon in Aden between a PDRY delegation led by Brother Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, the assistant secretary general and chairman of the Presidential Council, and a delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, led by Brother President Ja'far Numayri.

A radio reporter has learned that the discussions between the two sides centered on issues of Arab solidarity and unity of the Arab ranks. The two sides reviewed their opinions on this issue.

The Yemeni side emphasized the opinions of the PDRY Government on this question, pointing out the PDRY's consistent concern for unity of the Arab ranks and its positive contributions in this respect.

The PDRY delegation declared that Arab solidarity should actually be reflected in joint opinion, joint decision and joint struggle. It pointed out that this means banning individual decisions by any Arab state or officials on joint Arab causes. The leader of the PDRY delegation explained that the policy of individualism not only results in harm to the joint causes of the Arab peoples, but that it also does not afford opportunities or provide a natural climate for the continuation of Arab solidarity.

It is known that the PDRY declared its opinions with complete clarity on the issue of Arab solidarity and underlined the major importance of this issue. For the sake of this, it has participated in numerous activities aimed at entrenching Arab solidarity and unity of the Arab ranks. Together with its sisters in the states of the steadfastness front, it laid the sound foundations on which the restoration of Arab solidarity and the effective unity of Arab ranks will be based.

During the discussions, the PDRY expressed its full conviction that among the most important factors in achieving final victory by the Arab peoples is the resolute struggle against imperialist policies aimed basically at placing the Arab region under the imperialist's' influence, and creating a political situation that will serve their aims, among them, that of drawing the Arab peoples away from their natural allies.

During the discussions, reference was also made to President as-Sadat's initiative, which did not achieve any positive results in the interests of the cause of the Arab nation and the people of Egypt in particular, and to the fact that this initiative has caused great harm to Arab solidarity and to the just Arab causes.

For the sake of creating joint bases, the Yemeni side pointed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in Rabat and Algiers. It explained that the violation of these resolutions has led to the state which Arab solidarity is in at present. It emphasized the importance of abiding by those resolutions.

Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and the Sudanese delegation left Aden this afternoon.

Brother Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, the assistant secretary general and chairman of the Presidential Council, headed those who saw him off.

Brother Ja'far Muhammad Numayri had arrived in Aden this morning.

YEMEN--YAR

SUDANESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH AL-GHASHMI

JN011749Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office in the republican palace this evening His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Mumayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. During the meeting, they exchanged views on the various questions of joint interest.

At 1900 today, official talks began between the YAR and Sudanese sides under Brother Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghahsmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

His Excellency Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in San'a' at 1730 today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the YAR. A mammoth official and popular welcome was accorded to the great guest, and Brother Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, was at the head of those receiving President Numayri at San'a' International Airport.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR

JN301427Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received his excellency the GDR ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the relations between the two friendly countries.

ARREST OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBER PROTESTED

LD011900Y Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 29 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Independent National Assembly Member 'Adil 'Id has protested against the arrest of Assembly Member Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri. He described the arrest as a serious incident unparalleled in the history of Egyptian parliamentary life. He said Al-Hariri was arrested the night before the elections in the Al-Jamarik district. When he learned of the arrest, he contacted the police to draw their attention to the question of parliamentary immunity, but the police paid no attention, he added.

The following day, when he learned that Abu al-'Izz was being interrogated by the prosecutor's court in Alexandria, he went there to attend the investigation and heard evidence given by policemen. He gathered from the evidence given that the charge was fabricated and that there had been no demonstrations in the Al-Jamarik district.

'Adil 'Id said that the fact was that Al-Hariri was touring as a representative of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party to campaign for the party candidate. He had with him a loudspeaker through which he shouted slogans, none of which were hostile to the regime.

'Adil 'Id added that the investigation by the prosecution had ended with some official formalities and Al-Hariri had been released on a 100 pounds bail, which he refused to pay on the grounds that he is an assembly member. The following day, Al-Hariri had appeared before a judge who decided to release him immediately. This fact had been omitted from the socialist prosecutor's memorandum to the People's Assembly.

Al-Hariri had not been released but had been sent to Cairo, where he was brought before the socialist prosecutor who decided to detain him in Al-Qal'ah Prison for 60 days--the prison is under the control of the State Security Investigation Department--which is impermissible.

Interior Minister Responds

LD011902Y Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 29 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Minister of the Interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il has denied that the charge brought against Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri is fabricated, saying: We live under the aegis of the May revolution with its lofty principles, a fact which some have not understood.

The minister said that some people understood democracy to mean anarchy, which is unacceptable. Reviewing the incidents that took place during the elections in the Al-Jamarik district in Alexandria, the minister said that some elements seized the opportunity that the elections gave in order to spread their venom. They continued to distribute misleading leaflets. The matter was reported to the prosecutor's court, which decided to imprison some of the instigators and to release others on bail. But Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri did not decide to do this [to pay the bail].

The minister, recalling a conversation between himself and Al-Hariri, said that he had advised him that the Al-Jamarik electorate was not inclined to the left because of its religious character. He also advised him to shun working in the dark but said that he did not heed such advice.

The minister said that it is unfortunate that only the leadership of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt is committed to values and principles, compared to the minority parties, which are committing excesses as though they are trying to impose themselves on the majority by terror.

The minister added: Let it be known to all that any action of this kind or any assault on the police will be severely dealt with. The law is decisive. Democracy has teeth and so has the law. The law will deal with all those who violate it. The eyes of the police are open, the arm of the police is long and its weapon--the law--is powerful.

ASSEMBLY PASSES LAW ON PROTECTION OF HOME FRONT

NC011758Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[From the newsreel]

[Text] At this morning's session the People's Assembly passed into law a bill on the protection of the home front and the social peace. Muhammad Nasr has filed the following report from the People's Assembly. [begin recording] At this morning's session the People's Assembly passed into law a bill on the protection of the home front and the social peace. The bills follows the referendum, the principles of which were announced to the people by President Anwar as-Sadat on 14 May 1978.

This law bans any appeals to oppose the bases of the July 1952 Revolution and any propaganda for ideologies which oppose the socialist democratic system laid down by the 15 May 1971 Revolution.

Concerning appointments to posts in the radio and television networks and the information media and nominations to the boards of directors of the public authorities, public companies for the press establishments, this law stipulates that the candidates will be investigated by the socialist public prosecutor, and that they are ineligible for these positions if it is proved that they advocate or support ideologies disavowing religion or conflicting with its aims. [end recording]

Further Report

NC011927Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 June--The People's Assembly held a session this morning under the chairmanship of Assembly Speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i to discuss the bill on protection of the home front and the social peace.

The bill was opposed by Assembly Members Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and Qabari 'Abdallah of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party; Dr Mahmud al-Qadi, Mumtaz Nassar, Sayyid Rustum and Mahmud Zaynhum, independent members; Dr Hilmi Murad and Ahmad Taha of the New Al-Wafd Party; and Madkur Abu al-'Izz of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt.

YOUTH SWITCH FROM LEFTIST TO ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY

NC011132Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Aswan, 1 June--Some 75 young men, members of the Leftist Party in Aswan, have announced that they have quit the party and have joined the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt. They added that they fully support President Anwar as-Sadat's wise policy.

The announcement was made during the popular rally which was held in the Al-Khattarah youths center in (Asuqin) yesterday and attended by Aswan Governor Maj Gen Kamal Khayrallah and the assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt in the province, Engineer Ahmad Taha.

AS-SADAT JAPANESE INTERVIEW COMPARISON

NC011320 [Editorial report NC] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1633 GMT 31 May carried the text of Egyptian President as-Sadat's interview with correspondents of Japanese TV and the newspaper ASAHI, published in the Egypt section of the 1 June Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT. A comparison of the MENA Arabic text with the referent MENA English text showed the two to be identical, with the exception of one lengthy, additional Arabic passage to be inserted between paragraphs eight and nine on page D 3.

Question: Mr president, have you received any reply from Israel or the United States?

Answer: I have received only a negative reply. It has been reported that Begin has announced that he does not approve of this. However, I am now discussing the entire question in direct contacts between myself and President Carter.

Question: As for Sinai, the major problem there is the Israeli settlements and the airport facilities. Proposals have been aired calling for exchanging these areas with territories in Israel, for example in the Negev Desert. Do you believe that such ideas have any practical use? If the answer is no, what is Egypt's position on the problem of Sinai?

Answer: Well, as I have said, the problem is not Sinai at all. The problem is the Palestinian question, not Sinai or the Golan Heights. When Begin declared that he had asked to keep some Israeli settlements in our territories, we rejected that without hesitation and will continue to reject that. Any settlements on our lands are illegal and we will not accept them at all. As you have said, they are not asking for facilities, but they are asking for these settlements and for two airports in Sinai. Well, we rejected that and will continue to reject it because this is part of our territory and part of our sovereignty and we are not ready to relinquish any part of them.

However, I am listing all the security measures which can be accepted and which can meet Israel's security needs under six points:

1. We are ready for demilitarized zones on the borders.

2. After that, we can establish a demilitarized zone on the border between us and Israel. We can also have a limited armament area.

3. We are prepared to accept the stationing of UN forces in the demilitarized zone.

4. We are prepared to accept the establishemnt of early warning stations.

5. For those who are worried about navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, well, I say that we are ready to state in the peace agreement that the Gulf of Aqaba is an international waterway. Moreover, we agree to the stationing of UN forces there if the Israelis entertain any doubts or feeling of anxiety about this. This is number five.

6. This point deals with the security measures. When Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman was here, I told him: If I were in your place, I would discard all five points and adhere to the sixth point. What is the sixth point? The sixth point is that after the signing of the peace agreement, I am ready to open the borders with them and live as good neighbors. I also agree to the formation of a joint Egyptian-Israeli committee to supervise the neighborly relations and the implementation of the peace agreement.

I thus informed Weizman that if I were in his place I would discard the five points and adhere to the sixth point, because it will mean neighborly relations, open borders and normal relations. There will also be a joint committee which will meet in Egypt and Israel alternatively to supervise the implementation of the peace agreement.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: NO RETURN TO AUTOCRATIC RULE

LD312358Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 27 May 78 p 8 LD

[Mustafa Amin article: "Those Who Said No and Those Who Said Yes"]

[Excerpts] Democracy means that I should be able to say "no" to the ruler without losing my job and without my family being dispersed or put in jail or hanged on a scaffold.

When I heard Anwar as-Sadat saying in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah that Egypt will respect those who say "no," I hoped that reluctant people would believe that democracy in Egypt is not dying and will not die and that as long as I have the right to disagree with the ruler and say "no" to him without him suppressing me, then there is no fear for the future of democracy. As long as Anwar as-Sadat says that no one has the right of trusteeship over the people, it means that it is the people who choose their path, dictate their will and elect their representatives.

It is not in anybody's interest for democracy to take a step backward. We all know what happened to our country when it was deprived of democracy; its mouth was gagged, its eyes were blinded and its progress was restricted by chains and shackles.

Some people were alarmed because they were afraid that the outcome of the referendum would be the revival of dictatorship, the reinstatement of autocratic rule and a return to one-party control. All those who said "yes" did not say yes to dictatorship but "no" to Marxism; none of them wanted the people to be shackled, none of them understood that "yes" meant that the sun that has risen will disappear or that the darkness that has gone will return, or that the law will be toppled, or that force will rise above the law.

As-Sadat said frankly that "we will not resort to arrests, or sequestration or exceptional measures." He said that he is not against the left on principle but against the communist leadership; that he is not against the Al-Wafd as a party, but against the veteran politicians who know well that feudalism will never return.

We believe that the opposition will be given full freedom to discuss the new laws in the People's Assembly. We believe that even if the Socialist Party of Egypt has a great majority in the People's Assembly it does not mean that these laws will be passed without criticism or objection. Rather, we believe that the most important asset of the Socialist Party of Egypt is that it is the party of 15 May that raised the slogan of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

This party cannot turn its back on its slogans or let down the principles on which it was established. Therefore, we believe that the new laws will fall within the constitution. The constitution, for example, gives every citizen the right to choose his own religion and guarantees the right to perform religious rites with dignity and freedom. But a citizen has no right to assault the freedom of citizens by assaulting their religion or by expressing doubts about the existence of the God in whom they believe. It is illogical to give the leadership of thought in a believing country to an atheist writer who believes that faith is reactionary, religion is a myth and that the computer has abolished the presence of God.

Those who have talked to the Egyptian man in the street in the past few days will have seen that some citizens support and others oppose the laws, but the great majority of the citizens reject communism and Marxist thought for religious reasons. Egyptians cannot worship God and Marx at the same time, simultaneously face Mecca and the Kremlin as they are praying. This does not mean that anybody objects to the existence of an Egyptian left; every Egyptian has a right to turn to the left, or center or right as he may choose. But the thing that pains the Egyptian is that his country should be in a state of war and in need of arms, and a major power should deprive it of such arms, and yet he should find citizens who defend the power that stabs his country in the back.

We must lay down the traditions of a new democratic policy--that the opposition has the right to oppose and to criticize anything, but that if the country is involved in an external battle or in a dispute with a foreign power, the opposition should halt its attacks and the whole of Egypt should stand united in the face of that foreign power. This is what happens in every democratic country. If we adopt democracy, we should not stick to rights and abandon duties. Also, it is the duty of the government whenever a foreign crisis occurs to meet with the leaders of the opposition and acquaint them with the facts and details of the situation. State policy is not a government monopoly; it is a partnership between the government and the opposition.

We hope that the new laws will be specific and clear. It is not in the public interest for the wording of the laws to be loose so that they can easily be misinterpreted. We must realize that such laws can be a weapon in the hands of an unjust ruler. A law is not enacted for the present only but also for the future. If we can be confident today that we are ruled by angels, there is no guarantee that in the future we will not be ruled by devils. We are confident now, for example, that As-Sadat is a tolerant man who hates harshness and tyranny and is inclined toward magnanimity and tolerance. But who would guarantee for us that in the future we will not be ruled by a man who is fond of tyranny, dominance and coercion?

Those who are afraid of the future should simply wait for a few days so that all their fears and doubts will be dissipated. There will be no going back to autocratic rule, no deviating from the path of democracy, and no ending of the liberalization of political freedoms of which the people were deprived for many long years. No one can imagine that a right which the people regained will be taken back from them, or that freedoms which they have begun to enjoy will be abolished. No one can imagine that citizens will lose their livelihood because they hold different views and ideas, however much these views may differ from those held by the great majority of the nation. This means that no employee will be dismissed because he is a communist or because he belongs to any party.

We want full freedom, full democracy and full justice. And in order for these to be achieved, we must all work to preserve democracy and not allow its enemies to tamper with it.

AL-AKHBAR SCORNS THREATS TO NILE WATERS

LD011717Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 31 May 78 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "If Sudan Is Attacked"]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat told foreign journalists yesterday that Egypt would immediately come to Sudan's aid if Sudan were to be attacked. He also stressed that any action jeopardizing the flow of the Blue Nile into the valley would be firmly dealt with by Egypt, even if this should mean war, because the Nile waters are a matter of life and death for Egypt.

What President as-Sadat declared was natural. Egypt and Sudan share the river, and the source of life for both Egypt and Sudan is the Nile River. Therefore, it is natural that any aggression against Sudan is an aggression against Egypt which both Egypt and Sudan will rise together as one force to confront.

This is obvious, as President as-Sadat underlined in response to a question by a journalist. The statement was a timely response to the threats being made by covetous people who have ulterior notives in the African Continent and who make claims on the Nile waters. They imagine that by such threats they can intimidate Egypt so that it will not oppose their designs, ambitions and suspect objectives.

Threatening Egypt with cutting off the Nile waters is an old tactic. In the Middle Ages a man named Sayf 'Ar'ad came out from Abyssinia and threatened to divert the waters of the Blue Nile and of the Tana Lake. In the twenties the colonialists instigated the emperor of Ethiopia to demand payment for the waters of the Tana Lake and to threaten to cut the waters off from Egypt. A few years ago Tshombe threatened to control the Upper Nile resources of Lake Tanganyika and boasted about his ability to do so. Now the communist rulers of Ethiopia are threatening to withhold the waters of Tana Lake and the Blue Nile from Egypt by building a dam in Ethiopia, with the help of the Soviet Union, to block the waters.

Such threats cannot intimidate or terrorize Egypt, nor can they distract Egypt from opposing the communists and their ambitions in the African Continent. If the communists and their agents in the continent imagine that such threats could intimidate Egypt or make it succumb to their designs, they are deluding themselves and are mistaken in their calculations. Egypt meets such nonsense with ridicule and scorn, whether such nonsense and foolishness are mere threats which the communists make through their agents or a serious plan to harm Egypt and the Egyptian people. Egypt is alert for every suspect situation; it is capable of thwarting their plans and designs. Any aggression against Sudan must be repelled immediately and spontaneously; any interference in the Nile waters means war. The Nile waters, as President as-Sadat said, is a matter of life and death for Egypt. Egypt cannot accept death and will not die.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY

NC011123Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1119 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today issued a republican decision providing for the establishment of a Press Secretariat in the presidential office and the appointment of Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar as press secretary.

FIRE DESTROYS PAPER AT AKHBAR AL-YAWM

NC261227Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1156 GMT 26 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 May--A big fire broke out yesterday in the paper warehouse of the Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM. The fire, which lasted for 4 hours, consumed about 300 tons of paper. Losses have been estimated at about 150,000 pounds.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR has said that the public prosecutor has undertaken to investigate the incident and has asked the criminal laboratory to determine the cause of the fire. The Security Department has undertaken to find out the motive for the incident.

FRONTIER FORCES SEIZE 3.5 TONS OF NARCOTICS

NC291631Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1556 GMT 29 May 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 May--The frontier guard and intelligence forces have foiled an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of narcotics valued at 9 million pounds into Egypt. The smugglers tried to smuggle the narcotics into Egypt from the buffer zone in Sinai.

The frontier guard intelligence commander Brig Gen as-Sayyid at-Tarabulsi said that his forces seized 78 packages of raw narcotics weighing 3.5 tons. He added that the prosecution has arrested 'Ali 'Ubayd Musallam Nassar al-Harsh and six of his associates in Sinai and that all of them are residents of the occupied territories.

EGYPT, IMF REACH AGREEMENT ON POLICIES

NC301924Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 May 78 NC

[Text] The talks between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund ended today. The two sides reached agreement on the general lines of the policies which Egypt will pursue in the coming 3 years--which is the period of the agreement with the fund--as part of the attempt to correct the course of the Egyptian economy and move forward toward economic development.

Economy Minister Hamid as-Sayih has stated that on the basis of its agreement with the IMF Egypt will receive more than $720 million in financial credit. This is in addition to benefiting from the other IMF resources during the period of the agreement.

The economy minister said that the IMF delegation has sensed the seriousness of the Egyptian Government's efforts to correct the course of the economy and work to increase the rate of development in the country. The economy minister said that the draft agreement with the IMF will be presented to the cabinet at its meeting next week. Dr ('Abd ash-Shakur Sha'lan), head of the IMF delegation, said that the IMF has not asked Egypt to reduce the subsidies on basic commodities for people with limited incomes.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN-INDIAN PROTOCOL SIGNED--A protocol for the implementation of the Egyptian-Indian agreement on technical cooperation in the field of electricity has been signed. The agreement was signed by the deputy prime minister for production and minister of electricity and energy, Engineer Ahmad Sultan, during his visit to New Delhi last January. [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 78 NC]

LEBANESE PAPERS REPORT KURDISH REBELLION IN IRAQ

NC011502Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1442 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 1 June--the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH reported today that large sections of the Iraqi Army have been moved to northern Iraq to quell a Kurdish rebellion. These forces met with violent resistance by the Kurds, who are armed with Soviet weapons.

The long rebellion of the Kurdish dissidents, who are not of Arab origin, collapsed early in 1975 when the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, stopped his aid to the Kurds after reaching an agreement with Iraq on navigation rights in Shatt al-'Arab. The legendary, 80-year-old Mustafa Barzani managed to escape from Iraq at that time and is now living in the United States.

The Beirut paper AN-NAHAR published today an appeal from the newly founded Kurdish National Union Party to the Iraqi Communist Party to leave the Progressive National and Nationalist Front in Baghdad. The communists and other leftists are represented in this front together with the ruling Ba'th Party, which controls the political power in the country.

Political observers say that the communist-Kurdish contacts are one of the prime reasons for the present persecution of the communists in Iraq. Arab diplomatic sources have stated that many communists have been executed recently in Baghdad.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

JN312008Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 31 May 78 JN

[Text] New York, 31 May--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has called on nuclear countries to conclude firm agreements to halt the escalation of nuclear armament. He also called for starting the process of actual disarmament instead of limiting their negotiations to proposals suggesting the restriction of the increase or further sophistication of nuclear weapons and warheads.

In a speech delivered this evening at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq believes that it is necessary to adopt expeditious steps to guarantee comprehensive adherence to the treaty for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. He also said that nuclear tests should be ended and that the manufacture and use of chemical, biological and other weapons for mass destruction should be banned in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi noted that the world has been witnessing a continuous escalation in the arms race instead of putting an end to this race. This matter places the human mind under a serious test. He said that the huge sums being squandered in the field of armament have risen to approximately $400 billion at a time when millions of human beings are suffering from proverty, backwardness, disease, illiteracy and injustice.

Dr Hammadi called for drafting a declaration and program with firm measures for future negotiations on disarmament. He said that the report of the preparatory committee of the UN General Assembly, to which Iraq had the honor of contributing, can serve as a basis for reaching the above-mentioned draft declaration.

The Iraqi foreign minister announced that the Iraqi delegation, together with several other delegations, intends to submit a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly calling for the adoption of effective and daring steps to confront the escalating danger which is threatening world peace and security.

Dr Hammadi expressed hope that in the coming weeks, the UN General Assembly will succeed in overcoming many existing obstacles and differences in viewpoints pertaining to certain basic aspects of the problem of disarmament. He said that we should emerge from this session with tangible and definite results; we should establish a solid groundwork which will insure expeditious progress in future negotiations on disarmament.

Regarding the situation in the Arab area, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi called for the adoption of practical and deterrent measures against the Zionist entity. He said that this entity should be given the same treatment as that of the racist regime in South Africa and the regime of the white minority in Zimbabwe. He added that this entity should be isolated internationally.

Dr Hammadi stressed that the explosive situation in the [Middle East] area is due to the constant threat to security and peace which the Zionist entity is practicing in order to consolidate its aggression and its unholy alliance with colonialism. He said that pressure should be brought to bear on the colonialist countries, particularly the United States, to stop their continuous support for Zionism and its expansionist designs. He added that this support is one of the most important factors in the arrogance of the Zionist entity and its aggression against the Palestinian people. Referring to the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon in March, he said that in this aggesssion the Zionists used planes, tanks, ships, missiles and cluster bombs supplied by the United States.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that racist Zionism has resorted to pressure and blackmail and opposed U.S. presidential and Congressional candidates in order to achieve its expansionist designs. It is proceeding on this course with complete disregard for the United Nations and the world public.

Hammadi pointed out that Zionism has been encouraged by the behavior of the imperialists in certain capitalist states to continue with its aggression and to find justifications for its invasion, aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab homeland. He affirmed that Zionism and the United States are two faces of the same coin which aim at entrenching colonialism in the Arab homeland.

Dr Hammadi said that U.S. military aid to the Zionist entity has reached the extent of enabling it to produce nuclear weapons. He said the Zionists have been trying since the fifties to overcome the difficulty of obtaining uranium. They employed devious ways to obtain uranium, including stealing this material through trained gangs or purchasing it from the imperialist states and the racist regime in South Africa. It has now been proven that Israel has a number of nuclear arms.

The Iraqi foreign minister pointed out that in 1974-75 Israel's military budget increased to $3.7 billion; in other words, more than one-third of the national income. This budget reached 41.1 billion Israeli pounds in 1977 and 54.4 billion Israeli pounds in 1978. The minister said that the Zionist entity's military imports reached $1.3 billion last year and are estimated to reach $1.6 billion this year.

Dr Hammadi said that Israel's military budget is one of the biggest in the world, and is rated the first in the world in proportion to the country's income. Therefore, he said, the Zionist entity is most powerful, yet it is still asking for sophisticated weapons which only NATO and the U.S. Army possess. On the other hand, Dr Hammadi continued, the Zionist entity has developed its war industries such as aircraft, tanks, missiles, gunboats and electronic weapons. Dr Hammadi said that the Zionist entity is building a military society and is establishing a war economy to serve its expansionist aims by establishing communities and settlements for special military tasks.

Referring to the collusion between the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa, Dr Hammadi said that this collusion has taken different forms, such as military cooperation through the training in occupied Palestine of the soldiers of the white minority regime, providing the racist whites with arms, establishing joint military industries and providing teachnical know-how to the Vorster regime. Furthermore, the Zionists have refused to subscribe to the anti-apartheid agreement, and there is a growing trade between the two sides.

Dr Hammadi called on the UN General Assembly to expose the Zionist entity's armament aims and to foil them. He said this calls for depriving Israel of the various sources of arms and withholding technological know-how from it. Israel must also not be allowed to transfer its technological know-how to the racist regime in South Africa.

Leaves For Home

JN011705Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] New York, 1 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left New York today for Baghdad after participating in some of the meetings of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

Hammadi made a statement at the UNGA special session in which he pointed out that the Zionist entity provides the racist regime of South Africa with nuclear technology in return for uranium. The African delegations warmly recieved Dr Hammadi's speech.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR ANTI-ILLITERACY AFFAIRS NAMED

JN311527Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 31 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May--A Revolution Command Council decree issued here today created the post of Education Ministry Under Secretary for Anti-Illiteracy Affairs. It has been decided that Khalid Shukri Shawkat, director general of administration and financial affairs at the Education Ministry, will occupy this post. He will also be vice president of the supreme council for the national campaign for combatting illiteracy. The campaign will begin at the start of the new academic year. The Revolution Command Council previously issued a law requesting those who are illiterate from the age of 15 to 45 to learn to read and write Arabic.

INFORMATION MINISTER HAMMUDI RETURNS FROM SUDAN

JN301055Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0814 GMT 30 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghad, 30 May--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi returned here at dawn today after representing the Iraqi Government at celebrations held by fraternal Sudan on the ninth anniversary of the 25 May revolution. During his visit, Hammudi and the Sudanese minister of culture and information agreed to conclude an agreement to develop information cooperation between Iraq and Sudan.

PAP EDITOR SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH INA, DEPARTS

JN271123Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May--Januz Rozkowski, editor in chief of the Polish news agency [PAP], left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. Rozkowski signed an agreement last Thursday with INA Director General Muhammad Manaf Yasin covering bilateral cooperation between INA and PAP. The agreement provides for expanding the exchange of news and press enquiries transmitted by the two agencies as well as supporting the permanent and free-lance correspondents of the two agencies.

MOROCCAN LEADER LEAVES BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN291823Y Bagndad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May--'Abdullah Ibrahim, secretary general of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces, and the accompanying delegation concluded today a 2-week visit to Iraq at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Before leaving Baghdad, 'Abdullah Ibrahim said that his visit gave him the opportunity to review all aspects of the Arab struggle in the present and the future. The Palestine question was the main issue, he said.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL RETURNS HOME AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

JN301426Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 30 May 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May--Adolf Nussbaumer, Austrian state secretary for the chancellery, left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Nussbaumer described his visit as very successful and stated that he had delivered a message to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on developing and strengthening the existing relations of friendship between the two countries.

TRADE MINISTER 'ALI MEETS WITH FINNISH LEADERS

JN311834Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 31 May 78 JN

[Text] Helsinki, 31 May--Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa met today with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and trade minister. They discussed bilateral relations and the means to strengthen these relations in various fields.

The trade minister also met with Johannes Virolainen, Finnish deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and forestry. They discussed the means to strengthen agricultural cooperation between the two countries. The two meetings were attended by the Iraqi ambassador in Helsinki and the director general of the Iraqi Foreign Trade Ministry.

The Iraqi trade minister arrived in Finland today.

SPANISH MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

JN011716Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 1 June--Lt Gen Felipe Galarza Sanchez, president of the Council of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Spanish Army, and the delegation accompanying him left Amman at noon today after a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit the delegation met with His Majesty King Husayn and with Mudar Badran, prime minister and foreign minister, and visited a number of military units and institutes.

BAHRAINI HEIR APPARENT, FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE IN AMMAN

JN012012Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Bahraini heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah arrived in Amman this afternoon on a private visit accompanied by the Bahraini minister of foreign affairs.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

JN011638Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 1 June--Dr Najim ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, today met with the DPRK ambassador and discussed economic relations between the two countries and the possibility of concluding a trade agreement. They also discussed the possibility of holding a Korean industrial fair in Amman.

HASAN SPEAKS AT MEETING ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

JN020724Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "A Direct Call for Arab Alertness", the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes: In his address before the Regional Conference for the Arab Woman, Crown Prince Hasan has dotted the I's vis-a-vis what is taking place in our occupied territories. The crown prince also cautioned against the dangers which are concealed in the Israeli encirclement of towns in the occupied territories with Jewish settlements in an attempt to place a new status quo before the Arabs and the whole world under the pretext of security and other Israeli excuses.

This has happened and continues to happen around Arab Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nabulus, Hebron, Tulkarm and Janin. It is unequivocal evidence that Israel's leaders have opted for land and expansion rather than for the peace which has been offered by the Arabs, or at least by some of them.

AD-DUSTUR RAPS SOVIET ROLE IN HORN OF AFRICA

JN270913Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 May 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "The Arabs and the Game of Nations]

[Text] The U.S. defeat in Vietnam seemed to bring an "end" to the role of the U.S. policeman who wanted to teach a lesson to those who did not live according to his laws and did not follow his way of life. Now the Soviet-Cuban victory in Angola seems to be the "beginning" of the role of the Soviet policeman who wants to teach a lesson to those who do not live according to his laws and do not follow his way of life.

Thus, it seems that the U.S. defeat in Vietnam and the Soviet victory in Angola are linked. Some even go to the point of saying that the second role is a natural result of the first. They say that the Soviet push in the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan are not isolated incidents but signs of a strategic policy adopted by the Soviet Union following the U.S. defeat in Vietnam and that this wave will continue to push in the direction of other regions in the world.

The difference between the U.S. wars outside their country and the Soviet wars is that the Soviets do not fight and have never fought with Russian soldiers. The Cuban Army has volunteered to perform this role in Angola, Ogaden and Eritrea. This army is likely to play larger roles, perhaps in cooperation with the Ethiopians later, in extending the military support necessary for Soviet policy in Africa, Asia and everywhere.

How can we explain this Soviet push, its motives and causes? One of the causes is, as we have said, that the defeat in Vietnam has created a clear tendency among Americans to keep away as much as possible from problems in the outside world and avoid involvement in military ventures which might force Americans to fight outside their borders.

Another reason--as those who are in the know say--is that the Soviet Union belittles President Carter for his lack of firmness and experience in international affairs. This is a "phenomenon" which is causing pessimism and panic among the United States' Western allies.

A third reason is the increasing Soviet military power, which has become superior to that of the United States in many fields, especially in the field of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

What concerns us, in this quick review of the nature of the international struggle now being witnessed by the world and the factors which govern this struggle, is to refer in particular to what is going on in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea which link the African part of the Arab world to its Asian part.

Since the laws of the international game know no mercy and since it is unlikely that there will be an imminent change in the balance of forces which would change the course of events, it would be naive for instance to appeal to the Soviet Union to stop its military aid to the Addis Ababa government in order to stop the war of annihilation that government is waging against the Eritrean people.

It seems that Moscow has decided to sacrifice the pro-Soviet elements in the Eritrean Liberation Front in order to consolidate the victory it scored in Somalia by another victory which will open the Eritrean harbors on the Red Sea to it, to bring to bear the pressure it wants to impose on Sudan and Egypt from the South, to bring it closer to the sources of oil on the Saudi coast and the oil routes through the Suez Canal, and to place it in a position of strength when it negotiates with the United States on the future of the Indian Ocean.

Naturally, it is tragic to see the Arab homeland and the Arab waters become an open arena for the struggle between the big powers. With the Arab states unable to do anything to free their will from the big powers or, at least, to neutralize their countries from the struggle among these states. What is most frustrating is the total paralysis of the Arab ability to move collectively to ward off dangers, whether they come from this or that big power.

In the absence of free intrinsic Arab power, it seems that the Arab world is destined to enter into the game of international "polarization" and become a ball to be kicked around by the big powers. These, unfortunately, are the landmarks of the gloomy picture we see today. What the near future conceals is graver and greater.

SARKIS, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SYRIA

NC011205Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1144 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The plane carrying president Ilyas Sarkis landed at Beirut international airport at 1430. The president was accompanied by the official delegation.

After greeting those present at the airport to welcome him--including the speaker, deputies, ministers and ambassadors as well as the crowds which had assembled there to greet him--President Sarkis went to the presidential palace in B'abda.

ALGERIAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH LETTER FOR SARKIS

NC011230Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] 'Abd al-Hamid Muhari, the personal envoy of Algerian President Houari Boumediene, arrived in Beirut from Amman this morning in the course of a tour he is making of a number of Arab capitals. Muhari brought a letter for President Ilyas Sarkis from the Algerian president.

ARMY SETS UP POSITIONS ON TRIPOLI-BEIRUT ROAD

NC011227Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] At noon today, units of the Lebanese Army took up positions along the Beirut-Tripoli road, particularly in the Al-Madfunah area and near the 'Amshit transmitting station.

These measures were taken in the wake of recent incidents in some areas of the north and Al-Jabal. It was reported that the army units have orders to repulse any action disturbing security.

It was also reported that security barricades have been set up along the road stretching from Jisr al-Madfunah to the approaches of Beirut.

Interior Minister's Statement

NC011815Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman has stated that a Lebanese Army unit has been sent to help maintain security in the Shikka area. He said that everyone has welcomed this step.

Minister Salman explained that the army entered the 'Amshit area. It sent patrols in two directions: north toward Al-Madfun bridge and south toward Nahr al-Kalb. Minister Salman said: This step was decided on last night after consultations I held with the Lebanese Army and the Arab deterrent forces commands following the regrettable incidents that occurred in the Shikka area. We are afraid that these incidents will lead to repercussions that will be detrimental to security.

Minister Salman added: The information I have so far affirms that this step has been received favorably. The Lebanese Army forces are effectively taking part in maintaining security and are sending out patrols in the area to deter armed elements and to secure traffic on the main roads. The Lebanese Army forces are doing this in cooperation with the Arab deterrent forces present in the area.

VOICE OF LEBANON ON SITUATION IN SOUTH

NC020735Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 2 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that the tension between the Palestinian armed men in An-Nabatiyah area and the inhabitants of the border villages eased considerably yesterday. The Israelis have withdrawn from the town of Al-Mari, where they had been maintaining a permanent post. They are still deployed in Tallat ash-Shu'ayrah and Al-Khuraybah farm north of Al-Mari.

The UN command has issued a detailed statement protesting the military activities which are obstructing the peace-keeping mission in southern Lebanon. The statement speaks of continued infiltration of armed men from the north into the eastern sector. These infiltrators are Palestinians and communists. The statement refers to the continued presence of armed men in the sector under the control of UNIFIL, clashes between the two sides northeast of the Lebanese-Israeli borders, and the reinforcement and strengthening of the forces of both sides in the areas where the UN forces will take up positions around the middle of this month.

The statement speaks of consequences which could result from such actions in the area. It again repeats the UNIFIL commander's appeal to all sides for cooperation to insure the proper discharge of the UNIFIL mission of seeking Israeli withdrawal, promoting peace and security, and helping the Lebanese Government impose its authority on the area.

The Iranian contingent deployed on Al-Qa'qa'iyah bridge on Al-Litani River reports that 65 evacuees, mostly women, have fled the area and have come under fire in the process. As a result, 10 people were killed and 15 others were wounded.

TRIPARTITE MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS IN SIDON

NC011807Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The tripartite military committee met for 3 hours in Sidon today. The meeting, held in a positive atmosphere, was attended by Capt As'ad Zahir, commander of the gendarme detachment in the south; Lebanese Army Lt Col Nadim Hakim, who is head of liaison in the Arab deterrent forces; Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz for the PLO; and First Lieutenant 'Ali Makki, commander of the gendarme platoon in Sidon.

The following statement was issued after the meeting: The committee completed discussing the question of armed elements and all that is necessary to enforce the sovereignty of the legal authorities throughout Lebanese territory and to insure a climate of security and stability.

The committee discussed in detail various security incidents and urged that these incidents be handled by the legal authorities. The committee also discussed encroachments on public and private property and the need to put an end to them.

The next meeting will be held on 9 June.

LEBANESE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT FORMS NEW COMMITTEE

JN011849Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 June--An INA correspondent here reports that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Political Council has drawn up a new regulation for the organizations of the Nationalist Movement. This regulation is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the movement and developing its work in the coming stage.

At a meeting held last night, the Central Political Council decided to form an executive committee (?from) the present emergency committee. This committee will be responsible to the Central Political Council in its capacity as the higher legislative authority which makes plans and programs in all fields.

According to this decision, the staff of the Central Political Council has been stablized at 23 members as a constituent body whose members enjoy all the rights entitled by membership.

The Executive Committee consists of 11 members for a 2-year term. The members are Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; George Hawi from the Communist Party; Muhsin Ibrahim from the communist labor organization; In'am Ra'd from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; a representative to be chosen by the Progressive Socialist Party; 'Isam Nu'man, Muhammad Qabbani and Albert Mansur, independents; Ibrahim Qulaylat, from Al-Murabitun; and two members to be elected by the council later.

The new regulation keeps the post of the chairman vacant and considers the first five members of the executive committee as vice chairmen. The leadership is collective.

According to this regulation, the council [words indistinct] central offices in charge of Arab and foreign relations, information, social, financial and military affairs, mobilization [word indistinct]. These offices work under the supervision of the Executive Committee.

INA REPORTS CIRCULATION OF ISRAELI GOODS IN SOUTH

JN011025Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 June--A Zionist patrol supported by vehicles entered the town of Tibnin in the central sector of southern Lebanon today and supervised the marketing of Zionist goods in the town. The patrol later withdrew to the occupied territories.

Arrivals from the area indicated that the patrol's commander warned internal security elements and administrative officials in the town against confiscating the Zionist goods or preventing the citizens from purchasing these goods.

SARKIS LEAVES SYRIA; AL-ASAD SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS

JN011327Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The official talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Ilyas Sarkis were concluded at noon today and President Sarkis left Latakia airport at 1300. He was seen off by President Hafiz al-Asad; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff; the comrade secretary and members of the party branch in Latakia; the governor; senior officers of the army and armed forces; and senior officials.

President Hafiz al-Asad and President Ilyas Sarkis arrived at Latakia airport at 1230 today from the Presidential Palace in Latakia. After the Lebanese and Syrian national anthems had been played, the two presidents inspected the honor guard. President Sarkis then shook hands with the high-ranking officials who came to see him off and boarded the plane back to Beirut with the delegation accompanying him.

The talks between the Syrian and Lebanese sides were resumed at 0930 today with a closed meeting. Some time later Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, joined the meeting on the Syrian side. It was also joined by Dr Salim al-Huss, prime minister, and Fu'ad Butrus, minister of foreign affairs and defense, on the Lebanese side. During this meeting, the two sides completed the talks begun yesterday.

President Hafiz al-Asad made a statement to the journalists at Latakia airport after the departure of President Ilyas Sarkis. He said: The talks were good and dealt with topics which concern Lebanon itself and those which concern Lebanon and Syria, as well as regional matters. There were no points of disagreement and we concurred in some measures which must be achieved within the framework of entrenching the legitimate authority in Lebanon. We had a discussion on the entry of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon and were in agreement regarding the need for the army to enter there, especially since entry is considered necessary in order to liberate Lebanese territories and to liberate southern Lebanon, occupied by the Israelis.

Replying to a question as to the Arab deterrent forces' participating with the Lebanese Army in its entry of some regions of the south, the President said: Yesterday you asked me this and I said that the Arab deterrent forces are under the command of the legitimate authority in Lebanon. At an earlier time we had intended to enter the southern regions, but the opinion then of the Lebanese authority was that we should stay where we are; we complied with the decision of the Lebanese authority.

In reply to another question on Lebanese-Palestinian relations and the Cairo Agreement, and whether an agreement was reached on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in a manner which does not harm the interests of the Palestinian revolution and still guarantees the sovereignty of Lebanon and its well-being, the president said: This is the goal we are working for: to entrench the authority of the Lebanese state and Lebanese sovereignty as well as to safeguard the Palestinian revolution. Reconciling these two matters is not impossible.

Replying to another question on whether there were any measures adopted in this regard, the president said: What concerns the brothers in the PLO will be discussed with the PLO's leadership.

Replying to a question on Syrian-Lebanese relations, the president said: Relations are good, thank God. All we wish is that Lebanon be well, and nothing more than that.

Sarkis Makes Statement

JN011704Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis made the following statement at the end of his visit to Syria: The talks with his excellency, brother President Hafiz al-Asad, crowned the recent consultations between us on the various questions of interest to our two countries in particular and to the area in general.

President Sarkis added: Since the situation in southern Lebanon is the more important problem at this time, we undertook it with great interest in its varous aspects, particularly as regards the need to exert all possible efforts to implement Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 in order to end the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and to restore Lebanese authority and sovereignty to the entire south.

President Sarkis continued: In view of the significance of the role which the Syrian force is performing while operating within the Arab deterrent forces, we had to discuss the question of furthering the ability of these forces to cope with the current developments as well as to strengthen its coordination with the Lebanese Army. Agreement was reached on a detailed program. The details of the program will be discussed later.

Asked about the Palestinian presence, President Sarkis said: We discussed the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and its role in light of the efforts being made by Syria to regulate Lebanese-Palestinian relations on a healthy basis capable of preserving Lebanon's sovereignty and security and also of serving the Palestine cause within Lebanon's capabilities.

President Sarkis added: We also discussed other questions which are of a permanent nature in view of the joint history of the two countries. It pleases me to praise the positive spirit we felt from our brother, President Hafiz al-Asad--a spirit which prevailed in all meetings.

Concluding his statement, President Sarkis said: I am returning home with a feeling of the unity of the Lebanese-Syrian goals and joint objectives, and I thank the president for his warm hospitality. I implore God to guide our steps.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATION IN DAMASCUS

JN012130Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At his office at 2000 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman; Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member; Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement; and Abu 'Ammar Sa'd, head of the PLO office in Damascus.

During the meeting, they discussed the results of President Ilyas Sarkis' visit to Syria and the situation in southern Lebanon.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE, AL-QADHDHAFI MEET IN CLOSED SESSION

LD012050Y Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, Jun 1, JANA--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress, and Algerian President Boumediene held a closed meeting today at Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's place of residence in Algiers. The meeting was attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General-Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD012132Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Brother Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, today addressed the UN General Assembly debate on disarmament. He reviewed the stages through which the policy of disarmament has passed since the end of World War II. He said that today tactics that bear all the characteristics of imperialist invasion are appearing. He added that the African Continent in particular is the target of the policy of direct intervention, which is being justified by the so-called desire to shoulder responsibilities that [words indistinct]. The aim of military intervention on the continent by former colonial powers is to harm national independence and the policy of nonalinement, he said.

Brother Bouteflika affirmed that in the face of the development of events in Africa, our peoples unanimously refuse to accept the transformation of the continent into another sphere of cold war. He affirmed that the African countries uphold the basic principles of the OAU Charter, which must be translated into a policy of nonalinement.

Brother Bouteflika pointed out that Algeria pays special attention to the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa and the Middle East. This is because, along with other considerations, this affects the geographical region we belong to. Furthermore, the establishment of such zones will check the dangers inherent in the nuclear programs of Pretoria and Tel Aviv, for which the Western powers are historically responsible as a result of their intentional collusion in the policies of domination, aggression and racial discrimination. He said that the peoples of the Third World are continuing their efforts to establish a new international economic system that will bolster their independence, insure their development and promote international cooperation. The accomplishment of full disarmament constitutes one of the basic pillars of a new international economic system to which all peoples aspire--a system which would enable them to consolidate their resources and energies for the improvement of the conditions of their peoples.

BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES FATAH'S ABU IYAD

LD011428Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brother Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and president of the Council of the Revolution, has received Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee. Last night Abu Iyad, who is on a private visit to Algeria, attended a banquet given by President Houari Boumediene in honor of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

EL MOUDJAHID: OAU MUST CONDEMN FRENCH INTERVENTION

LD311157Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 May 78 p 1 LD

[Ali Bahmane article: "African Unity Severely Taxed by Recolonization"]

[Excerpts] Some 15 years ago a drained and Balkanized Africa set up the OAU in Ethiopia out of an ardent desire for independence. For the first time for centuries, the whole continent organized itself in relation to its colonizers, whose presence and law it rejected, and resolved to take charge of its own existence. The Addis Ababa charter laid down a certain number of basic principles which decreed the inviolability of frontiers, respect for peoples' freedom to choose their political destiny and the negotiated settlement of disputes in a strictly African context. A careful glance at a political map of Africa will show how much the organization has achieved, but it will also show the vast distance it still has to cover to achieve all its aims.

Present changes in international political life, especially since the U.S. collapse in Southeast Asia, have taxed Africa severely owing to the deployment of imperialist strategy and the emergence of the African Continent as a vast reservoir of raw materials and a remarkable zone of strategic points and supports. France's role in Africa is particularly striking and seems to be explained by its prolonged colonialist "experience" and its current leaders' ambitions to "distinguish themselves" in the many crisis zones. An analysis of France's "African policy," especially over the past 2 years, shows a qualitative change in the nature of this colonialism. The French Government has replaced its former "gunboat policy" by "Jaguar diplomacy." This diplomacy combines direct intervention by French armed forces in crisis areas with "cooperation" relations with its allies on the continent. France is using this combined diplomatic maneuver to justify and make certain African countries accept the arrival and presence of its troops and any future intervention by them in any part of the continent on any pretext at all. At the fifth French-African summit which has just ended in Paris, the French Government led its protectors toward setting up a military alliance--of the NATO type--between Europe and Africa.

What sort of independence can any regime have if it gives itself up as a prey to the French and makes the fate of its country dependent on whatever Paris decides? What does the OAU mean to them when they go to the Elysee to discuss African problems when they should be discussed and settled among African leaders? How can anybody talk of fighting underdevelopment with a partner like France, an industrialized European power which prefers military relations to economic agreements? Moreover, economic agreements cannot be drawn up without a real policy of emancipation based on the condemnation of unequal relations and exploitation. Zaire and Mauritania are examples of countries which have become totally bound up in this French "African policy." Their natural resources have all been sold off cheaply while the Elysee defines their "sovereignty" according to "assessments" of economic policy.

The OAU, now in its fifteenth year and just a few weeks before the Khartoum "summit," is threatened with a rift. But this organization has shown an ability to solve the most crucial problems at difficult times and is still the best place for consultation. We think it must condemn French military intervention and all the African policies behind it in order to find French vitality. This is the only way to guarantee Africa for the Africans.

EL MOUDJAHID ON UPCOMING PARIS MEETING

LD012148Y Algiers APS in French 1400 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--"French colonialism is setting out to reconquer Africa and is threatening the countries which have opted for authentic political and economic independence," writes the national daily EL MOUDJAHID this morning in a commentary called "No Tutelage for Africa," which is devoted to the meeting next Monday in Paris of representatives of France, Belgium, Great Britain, the FRG and the United States to study what they officially call "the means of insuring the security of Africa." Because Paris, which wants to have approval for its policy, is seeking to draw other countries into its African adventure, and because Western Europe does not seem to be renouncing its old habits and is setting itself up as the guardian of our continent, one is obliged to note, adds EL MOUDJAHID, that this meeting constitutes a typical interference in African internal affairs.

"Does Western Europe still consider our continent to be an empty land and that as a result it can allow itself any kind of interference?" asks EL MOUDJAHID, which considers this meeting in Paris to be in the line of the Berlin congress, during which, formerly, colonial Europe split up Africa.

EL MOUDJAHID, which considers that this meeting "is nothing more than a revival of the old colonial pact, with African collaboration"--since France is associating certain African vassals with it--asks whether, once again, "civilized people" are not again going to "discuss among themselves each other's zones of influence and the means and methods by which they can continue to plunder African wealth and quash all protest." In fact, the national daily points out, the West is only interested in Africa because it wants to perpetuate its own interests" and to do that it does not hesitate to associate with its designs certain countries which have petrodollars...to reestablish the old international political order."

Of course, there are plenty of pretexts for this interventionism--ranging from the protection of cooperation workers to the struggle against a so-called communist threat, and including foreign presences. By trying to create a military alliance to preserve its neocolonialist interests, the West is destabilizing Africa, introducing insecurity and the policy of blocs.

The African peoples, which, concludes EL MOUDJAHID, have had a bitter experience of colonialism, will never allow anyone to revive the period of colonial adventures in the 19th century. "They have an appropriate setting--the OAU--to discuss their problems and their security, and they have no need of "protectors."

LIBYA

CUBAN DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE COOPERATION ACCORD

FL011018Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuba and Libya signed a trade cooperation agreement at the conclusion of the talks held in Tripoli by governmental delegations of the two countries. The agreement, which calls for expansion of trade and includes Cuban sugar exports to Libya, was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font and his Libyan counterpart, Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif.

SOMALI OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FROM SIAD

LD020250Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Qadir al-Hajj Muhammad, chairman of the [Central] Committee of the Somali Socialist Party, arrived in Tripoli this evening. He made a statement to JANA saying that he has a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre for Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with bolstering relations and increasing cooperation between the two friendly countries.

POLISH-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED

LD012120Y Tripoli JANA in English 1852 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 1, JANA--The Polish-Arab Libyan friendship organisation was established here yesterday. At the reception given for the occasion, the municipality secretary of the organisation, Abu Zaid Dora, spoke about the importance of establishing relations between the nations of the world. He said that these relations were free of all restrictions since they were at the popular level not subject to regulations or laws of official and administrative departments.

He added that the setting up of the Arab friendship organisation would continue to support these nations and to counter colonialists and monopolists.

The municipality secretary referred to the nations' struggle for liberation and freedom from colonialism.

Similarly, the head of the Foreign Liaison Office at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress delivered a speech in which he welcomed the members of the organisation and Mrs. Maria Milczarek, the minister of regional economy and enviroment protection.

He said, "We have great hopes in this friendship organisation the announcement of which we celebrate here today to strengthen the relations between the people of the two countries."

He then went on to say: "I have detected a true keenness on the part of the Polish officials to fulfill the hopes for which we aspire. The time element compels us to establish close relations between Poland and Libya--this organisation will play a key role in doing so, for the most effective way for the people in the two countries to get to know each other is through direct contact. Should this organisation be able to draw up a scientific programme it would succeed to convey a true image of these relations.

The municipality secretary said that since the onset of the 1st of September revolution under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan Arab people had been establishing friendly relations with peace-loving nations.

He added that the reason why the Jamahiriyah was endeavouring to strengthen relations with progressive powers was the revolution's belief in all nations' right to freedom and wellbeing and the existence of an imperialist-colonialist coalition against liberated nations such as foreign intervention in Africa.

Mrs. Milczarek, the Polish minister of regional economy and environment protection, expressed her pleasure at the announcement of the Polish-Arab Libyan organisation. She said that close bonds existed between the Polish and Libyan peoples regardless of the distance separating them.

She then referred to the great achievements realized in the Jamahiriyah and said that the setting up of the organisation was a culmination of the good relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

She concluded by saying: "We will spare no effort in making this organisation a success."

The Polish ambassador to the Jamahiriyah thanked all those who had taken part in setting up the organisation, commending its importance in strengthening bilateral relations.

MOROCCO

NO NEGOTIATION WITH ALGERIA OVER 'MOROCCAN TERRITORY'

LD311513Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 May 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Map report on interview given by Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the house of representatives, to the weekly paper AN-NAHAR EL-ARABI WA DAWLI: "The Polisario Is a Branch of the Algerian Army"]

[Excerpts] Rabat, 25 May--Referring to the secret preliminary talks on the Sahara, Dey Ould Sidi Baba said he hopes to see an end to the tension in the Sahara, which is due to regrettable errors made by the Algerian Government and a false evaluation of the situation in the region.

Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba went on to say: "We can now see that those who undertook to support Algeria in this enterprise are beginning to pull out.

"Certain political circles are trying to break the deadlock situation Algeria has gotten itself into. His Majesty Hassan II is prepared to negotiate with Algeria on any question except questions relating to Moroccan territory. The Algerian position runs counter to any feeling of Maghreb, Moslem or Arab fraternity. The Algerians did not hesitate to expel 40,000 Moroccans, some of whom were born in Algeria. Morocco has not broken its traditions by taking similar measures," he added.

As regards the British Labor Party's intention of recognizing the Polisario, Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba explained that if that happened, and he would be surprised if it did, the Labor Party would be making an unfortunate mistake.

LE MATIN SUPPORTS INTER-AFRICAN FORCE

LD311335Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 May 78 pp 1, 5 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Inter-African Intervention Force"]

[Excerpts] Some 21 heads of state or their representatives attended the French-African conference in Paris, including President Mobutu, who came at the request of his colleagues to explain the situation in Shaba following the attack on his country, and the conference marked an important stage in African history with the unanimous decisions to set up an inter-African intervention force.

Thus, King Hassan II's suggestion has been approved by 21 African countries. Indeed, we must stress that all participants without exception approved our sovereign's idea independently of their regimes.

In his message to President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, his majesty the king said the time had come to organize collective action to meet requests by African states in a state of legitimate defense. There should be a collective African response to foreign aggression and external subversion--in other words, Africans should be given African help. This is a crucial decision because Africa is the object of greed and is becoming a field of confrontation for foreign ideologies. The continent is going through an extremely difficult period because of attacks on several African states, including Zaire.

The most serious aspect of this affair is that African countries have to face not only attacks by mercenaries interposed, financed, armed, trained and manipulated by foreign powers, but that these actions are based in neighboring African countries which are OAU members.

Therefore, there is unwarrantable interference by foreign forces, and certain European countries are forced to intervene to protect the lives of their nationals. This means that Africa is in danger of becoming a field of confrontation between non-African countries, whatever the intentions of the various parties might be.

Africa must set up an inter-African intervention force to prevent these foreign aggressions and avoid the need for "humanitarian" interventions.

Indeed, it must be stressed that the intervention force is not directed against anybody. It is a security force, and all African countries with the right intentions are bound to accept and support this proposal. Therefore all the countries which signed the OAU Char should back this plan, since the inter-African force will serve each and every one. The conditions determining intervention put forward by His Majesty Hassan II are quite clear; furthermore this force can act as a deterrent and is the only means of preventing Africa from becoming a field of confrontation between the great powers and ideologies; it is the only way of avoiding unwarrantable foreign intervention.

Finally, this intervention force will be open to all apart from those whose intentions are evil and who only obey supremist and aggressive considerations.

Therefore, the creation of this force will test everyone's real intentions. The true Africans who are working for development and progress will henceforth be distinct from those who only want agitation. We will see which are the real agents of foreign forces and which are mere vehicles for ideologies without any relation to the African spirit.

It is up to President Senghor and the OAU extraordinary session, which will definitely be convened, to set up this inter-African force.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION VIEWS CARTER STATEMENT ON AFRICA

LD010805Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 27 May 78 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Carter, Cuba and the USSR"]

[Text] On Thursday, President Carter vigorously condemned Cuba's role in Africa and accused it of at least having advance knowledge of the rebel invasion of Shaba.

The U.S. chief executive devoted most of a press conference in Chicago (Illinois) to the Soviet-Cuban intitiatives on the African Continent, expressing regret that his hands are tied by the U.S. Congress, which is preventing him from opposing their action. He stated that Cuba's membership in the "nonalined" movement was a "joke."

Mr Carter disputed President Fidel Castro's affirmations that Cuba had no part in the events in Zaire, directly or indirectly, and once again warned the USSR that its interventions in Africa could make the U.S. people and Congress unwilling to ratify a new "SALT" agreement between the two countries. However, he refrained from linking the current SALT negotiations to the USSR'S human rights violations or developments in the situation in Africa.

Mr Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who fears that Africa could become an exclusive field of rivalry between the great powers, is convinced that the president has sufficient margin for maneuver.

The State Department is not enthusiastic either, since it thinks Zaire is not the best example to soften Congress' attitude and remove some of the prerogatives it gave itself when the presidency was weakened by the Watergate affair.

State Department experts argue that there are few courses open to Zaire, "a country which is riddled with corruption, a model of inefficiency and on the brink of bankruptcy."

That is not stopping the Carter administration--via the CIA and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council--from laying plans for intervention in Africa. The United States is apparently particularly anxious to give aid, at least through a third country, to the Eritrean and Angolan movements struggling against the forces backed by Soviet-Cuban elements. But this intention seems already to have bean ruled out by Mr Dick Clark, a senator whose endorsement is necessary.

The U.S. President went on to say that the United States "has no intention of taking part in any conflict in Angola." But, he said, the existing legal provisions "tie my hands too much."

MOBUTU ENVOY BRIEFS OFFICIALS ON SHABA SITUATION

LD311507Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 27 May 78 pp 1, 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Hedi Nouira Receives President Mobutu's Special Envoy"]

[Text] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira received Zairian President Mobutu's special envoy, Lengema Ma Pulia, at the party house at Kasbah at 1230 hours yesterday in the presence of Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and Zairian Ambassador to Tunis Amisi Tangala.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted almost 1 hour, President Mobutu's special envoy said he gave the prime minister a detailed account of the situation in Shaba.

Mr Lengema Ma Pulia left Tunis yesterday evening after a 24-hour visit during which he had talks with Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri.

In a statement to a TUNIS-AFRICA PRESS AGENCY representative, Mr Lengema Ma Pulia stressed that the Tunisian officials had shown a great deal of understanding.

"I gave them a detailed account of the situation in Zaire and more especially in Shaba," he added. "This understanding is quite natural given the very friendly and close relations which exist between the two countries. The Tunisian Government was anxious to express its solidarity with Zaire."

President Mobutu's special envoy ended by saying that his mission to Tunisia had achieved all its objectives.

Foreign Ministry Secretary of State Brahim Turki, head of protocol Abdelmajid Karoui and the Zairian ambassador to Tunis saw Mr Lengema Ma Pulia off a Tunis-Carthage international airport.

ACCORD WITH SWEDEN ON FINANCING ANTIPOLLUTION MEASURES

LD301015Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 26 May 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Signing of Tunisian-Swedish Agreement"]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director of International Cooperation Ridha Bachbaouab and Swedish Ambassador to Tunis Olov Ternstrom signed a cooperation agreement between the two countries yesterday morning at the Foreign Ministry.

This agreement provides for a sum of 16 million kroner (about 1.5 million dinars) to finance the construction of plants for treating waste water from Sfax and Kairouan and for improving the sanitation of Oued Gabes.

Mr Bachaouab and Mr Olov Ternstrom welcomed this major development in Tunisian-Swedish cooperation and stressed the impact this agreement would have on bilateral relations, especially in the field of urban sanitation.

WESTERN SAHARA

ALGIERS: SAHARAN FORCES CLAIM NEW BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD011305Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] SDAR Liberated Territories--"The Saharan Popular Liberation Army operating at the front on the morning of 29 May 1978, attacked the garrison of Bir Moghrein, a locality in northern Mauritania occupied by troops of the army of aggression of the Rabat annexionist regime," a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Defense announces.

"The garrison was subjected to intensive shelling by heavy arms for over an hour, and several military installations including an ammunition dump were destroyed," the communique adds, specifying that "some 10 Moroccan military personnel were put out of action during the operation."

DAYAN, BEGIN DISCUSS FORTHCOMING CABINET MEETING

TA011821Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Jun 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan this afternoon for a talk lasting more than an hour. The meeting was held in preparation for the cabinet session on Sunday and today there were rumors that on Sunday Dayan intends to put forward new ideas for Israel's peace program. At the end of the talk between Dayan and Begin, the foreign minister was asked about its contents. [begin recording]

[Dayan] The meeting was intended for a discussion of what will be brought up in the cabinet on Sunday and we discussed this matter in detail and the issue will be put forward on Sunday and on Sunday I assume that each of us will express his views, his opinions and so on.

[Question--in English] Will there be proposals for substantive changes in the peace plan put before the cabinet on Sunday?

[Dayan--in English] Certainly not by me. I never thought that we should introduce any changes in our peace plan. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Correspondent Comments

TA012045Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 1 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, comments on the positions of the prime minister and the foreign minister:

Six months after the Israeli peace program was presented to Egypt, the cabinet is being asked to give explanations of its program; explanations in the form of answers to questions from the United States that deal mainly with the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza after the 5 years of autonomy. In the prime minister's office they claim that there are no differences of opinion between Begin and Dayan. Answers must be given in order to avoid Israel being accused of torpedoing the negotiations. The answers will be given in the framework of the Israeli peace program.

The prime minister does not think that Israel can go any further beyond what it has proposed. Israel will not agree to a referendum and it regards the talks which will take place after 5 years, in which Israel, Egypt and Jordan and representatives of the autonomy's administrative council will participate, as incorporating the Palestinians in determining their future.

The foreign minister thinks that the cabinet should reply to the United States, giving it genuine answers. He has formulations which, in his view, may reply to the questions, and through them possibly bring Jordan into the talks. Dayan does not propose any changes in the autonomy program. His explanations are intended, among other things, to permit President Carter, if Jordan refuses, to take on himself the running of the negotiations with regard to the future of Judaea and Samaria.

Did the prime minister and the foreign minister find a common formula in their talk today to bring to the cabinet session on Sunday? There is no clear answer to this. What is clear is that the foreign minister does not think that any changes should be made in Israel's peace program. As far as he is concerned, the program is a good basis for negotiations between the sides.

'DAYAN DOCUMENT' SUGGESTS CHANGES IN SELF-RULE PLAN

TA011029Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Jun 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Arye Zimmuqi]

[Text] At the beginning of the week Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan presented to Prime Minister Menahem Begin a written document which includes a line of suggestions for practical changes in the self-rule plan proposed for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The proposal for self-rule has, as is known, been an inseparable part of the peace plan that the prime minister presented to Presidents Carter and As-Sadat.

"The Dayan document" will be at the center of the cabinet's discussions next Sunday, and it will be discussed between Menahem Begin and Moshe Dayan, either today or tomorrow. The meeting is intended to prepare the ground for the discussion in the cabinet on Sunday.

Dayan's document, less than six-pages long, was formulated by the foreign minister after having consulted with the government's legal adviser, Prof Aharon Baraq, and upper levels of the Foreign Ministry.

"The Dayan document" has been written within the framework of the U.S. administration's request to the prime minister and the foreign minister to reply to questions which the United States asked about 1 month ago regarding the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after 5 years of autonomy.

It seems that there is an understanding between Menahem Begin and Moshe Dayan concerning the content of some of the suggested articles in the document, because during Dayan's consultations on the issue, he also met with Begin several times.

Circles close to the foreign minister refuse to disclose his proposals until they have been discussed by the cabinet. At this stage they merely make a general statement, that the foreign minister's proposals are "practical interpretations" to the original plan which is known and that they do not go beyond the principles, accepted by the prime minister, that were the guidelines for the self-rule plan. However, despite the secrecy, several details from the foreign minister's document are known.

Despite the understanding between Begin and Dayan regarding several articles in the document, a certain anxiety has built up in political circles toward today's or tomorrow's Begin-Dayan meeting. These circles expressed their fear that the clarifications held on the foreign minister's proposals might sharpen the differences between him and the prime minister.

These fears stem from the assumption that, unlike the foreign minister, the prime minister is not eager to moderate his positions regarding the future of the West Bank. Dayan, on the other hand, thinks a change must be made in order to prevent a breach with the United States.

On the basis of several remarks made recently by the foreign minister it can be assumed that his practical proposals are intended to strengthen the contacts between the West Bank and Jordan, which would enable one of the following two things to happen: either Jordan would join the peace negotiations or Egypt would agree to conduct negotiations with Israel on the future of the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza areas.

Dayan apparently assumes that a stronger Jordanian involvement will prevent the PLO from gaining control over Judaea and Samaria during the period of 5 years of autonomy. He thinks that such an approach on the part of Israel now would be favorably accepted by Washington and perhaps also by Cairo, which will help to break the deadlock in the negotiations.

It has been learned that it is suggested that Jordan be brought into administering the period of autonomy, especially in matters concerned with manning the mechanism which will operate the self-rule in the West Bank. It is similarly proposed that actions be taken to increase the practical link between the inhabitants of the West Bank and Jordan. It also seems that the Dayan document proposes insuring Jordan's participation in the various committees during the period of autonomy in determining the future of the West Bank after the 5 years of self-rule.

One of the proposals made is to leave the issue of sovereignty open. For a certain period the issue of self-rule would also be held in abeyance, as well as the ways to operate it.

It seems that the discussions on "the Dayan document" will continue for several cabinet sessions and that only when the proposals have been approved will the Israeli replies to the U.S. questions be transmitted.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman has received a message from his Egyptian counterpart, General al-Jamasi. Al-Jamasi emphasized in his message that if Israel brought up new proposals that include a basis for the continuation of the negotiations, it would be worthwhile to resume them.

'Several Suggestions Withdrawn'

TA020745Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch and Yona Shimshi]

[Excerpt] As a result of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's objection, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has withdrawn several of his suggestions for amendments to the peace plan which he will submit to the cabinet at its Sunday political debate.

The proposals Dayan consolidated in a document prepared in the Foreign Ministry, in coordination with government legal adviser Baraq, deal with increased cooperation by Jordan in implementing the autonomy plan and in supervising the autonomous administration.

It seems that Prime Minister Menahem Begin supports using only several general formulations in replying to the U.S. questions concerning the future of the territories, without making any further, more detailed commitments as to what will happen at the end of the 5-year period of autonomy. The Israeli response will probably include only a most general formulation about conducting a joint discussion with Jordan and the inhabitants of the autonomous administration concerning the agreement following the 5 years.

Leaving his meeting with the prime minister yesterday, the foreign minister said he did not intend to suggest new ideas for changes in the cabinet's peace plan. "I have never thought it was necessary," Dayan said.

Dayan said that in his meeting with Begin he discussed the subjects to be brought up in the cabinet's session in 2 days "and in the discussion each one will raise both the common views and his own opinion."

Nevertheless, it has been learned that several ministers headed by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will fight within the cabinet for a more substantive change in Israel's stance in order to enable the resumption of the momentum of political and military negotiations with Egypt and in order to prevent the blame for the stalemate in the negotiations being put on Israel.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman belongs to those in Israel who think there is a possibility of resuming the direct negotiations between Egypt's president and the Israeli Government and that there are possibilities of direct discourse between Israel and Egypt in the next few months.

POST DISCUSSES DMC'S WARNING TO BEGIN, YADIN

TA020800Y Jerusalem POST in English 2 Jun 78 p 16 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] The emergence of the "Peace Now" Movement has reflected a widespread--though by no means overwhelming--popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of the country's peace policy by the Likud-dominated government. The main object of attack by the dissenters has inevitably been the ruling party itself.

Yet in no small measure the protest has also been directed at the Labour Party for its failure to generate an effective parliamentary opposition to the official policy; and at the Democratic Movement for Change which, while proclaiming the innocence of its intentions, has been all too willing to go along meekly with the administration majority.

The approval of the so-called 'Amit document by the DMC council on Wednesday may be viewed as, at least in part, a response to such grass roots mutterings. By the same token it represents a clear challenge to the leadership of Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin.

Admittedly the DMC finds itself in a very awkward position today. Having been formed largely as an instrument of domestic reform, the party discovered on the very morrow of the elections that it could not be a partner to the new regime unless it accommodated itself to a radically new, even alien, concept of foreign policy.

The party's entry into the cabinet was delayed by months of haggling over terms for peace talks, and it was eventually engineered on the flimsy excuse of an alleged crisis in relations with Washington.

In joining the government, the DMC assured Mr Begin of a solid majority in the Knesset, but it has done very little for itself. Its effect on the home front has been puny, and on the external front mainly decorative. Increasingly disenchanted by what appeared to them as betrayal of principles, DMC supporters have been deserting the party in droves.

The phoenix that the DMC seemed only a year ago, has been reduced as the public opinion polls show, to near ashes. Some of these in turn have contributed to the making of "Peace Now."

Now the party's council has served a clear warning on Mr Begin--and on Prof. Yadin as well--that unless the government's peace policy is realigned with that of the DMC, the result is very likely to be a divorce.

The text proposed by Transport Minister Me'ir 'Amit, in cooperation with Knesset faction chairman Amnon Rubinstein, vows in effect that the party will in future be loyal to itself, even at the cost of its four cabinet seats.

It is symptomatic of the present mood within the council that Prof. Yadin, supported as he was by Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir, failed to get the wording watered down by the removal of the threat of resignation. The final vote was 47 to 10.

The DMC's next problem will be to make its ultimatum--for that is what it is--work. That is a pretty tall order, if only because the party plank, as summarized in the 'Amit document, is almost diametrically opposed to the Likud's and the NRP's.

"Negotiations for peace," it says, "will be guided exclusively by considerations of security and of the preservation of the Jewish and democratic character of the State of Israel." How can this condition reasonably be squared with Mr Begin's tenacious attachment to the integrity of Eretz Yisra'el, including Judaea and Samaria?

"During negotiations the government will not permit any activities that are liable to create an atmosphere of mistrust and to sabotage the talks." How can this provision conceivably be reconciled with the creeping settlement drive in the West Bank?

"A solution must be sought for the problem of Judaea and Samaria that does not lead to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state." How can this requirement be satisfied under an autonomy plan that is most likely to bring about just such a result--unless it is so fashioned as to undermine the Jewish and democratic character of the state?

These are questions to which the DMC will have to devote some serious thought. No doubt there will be those amongst its leaders who will insist that the answers must reflect the inability of the DMC's 15-member faction to topple the government. But it is only by showing that it really means business--and will not flinch from leaving Mr Begin with a bare, and very uncertain, majority in the Knesset--that the party can entertain any hope of affecting the present policy.

WEIZMAN 'NOT GOING TO U.S. IN FORESEEABLE FUTURE'

TA020730Y Jerusalem POST in English 2 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman will not be going to the U.S. in the foreseeable future, according to senior officials in the defence establishment.

The officials say the minister has no reason to go at the moment, and the general feeling here is that there are no matters which deserve his personal attention and which cannot be competently handled by the Defence Ministry staff there.

It had been speculated that Weizman would be invited to the U.S. within coming weeks to deal with the details of Israel's arms requests for the coming decade--the "Matmon C" programme.

The Jerusalem POST understands that the entire programme is currently in "a state of flux and redefinition," and that until something is finalized there is no need for Weizman to visit the U.S.

SENIOR SOURCES ON DIRECT CONTACTS WITH EGYPT

TA012046Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 1 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Senior elements in Israel connected with the political negotiations are criticizing the dialog between Israel and the United States. Our correspondent 'Amiran Nir has learned that these elements are proposing that if Israel has any new ideas on the issue of Judaea and Samaria, it should discuss them directly with President as-Sadat.

If there are no such ideas, there is no point in getting into unnecessary confrontation with the United States. These senior elements think that the severance of the contact between Jeruslem and Cairo is creating a feeling in the Arab world of failure of the Egyptian initiative and is pushing President as-Sadat into statements harming the dialog.

In the view of these elements, the latest letters from Cairo prove Egypt's desire for a continuation of direct talks.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REVIEWED

TA012138Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 1 Jun 78 TA

[Text] No appeal has reached Israel to agree to the moving of Syrian units to the Litani River area. Ehud Ya'ari, our correspondent on Arab affairs, learned this this evening after rumors that an agreement in principle had been achieved on this issue at the meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis, which ended in Latakia today. There are elements in the cabinet who believe that Israel should not, in any event, support such a move. At any rate, our correspondent points out that, at this stage, it is not yet certain that there is in fact any practical agreement between Syria and Lebanon on this matter. Al-Asad and Sarkis hinted at noon that the matter was under discussion, while our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that, according to the Phalangist radio, it appears that it has been agreed in principle that Syrian units will take the Qasimiyah bridge over the Litani--which is at present under PLO control--and will station the army in An-Nabatiyya, which is now in the hands of soldiers from the Moslem branch of the deployed Lebanese Army; the Syrians are also supposed to be taking over positions in Fatahland. As opposed to this, Al-Asad confirmed that Syria is encouraging the sending of a regular Lebanese force into southern Lebanon.

In the meantime, the United Nations protested again today to the PLO and the Christians, against the continuation of exchanges of fire in the Marj 'Uyun sector, since the shelling has been continuing intermittently for several days. Our correspondent 'Amos Karmeli reports from the area: [begin videotape]

[Words indistinct] backwards in southern Lebanon entered into high gear 13 days before the date when the last IDF soldier is supposed to leave Lebanon. This time this will be an evacuation with double significance, since the IDF will not only evacuate areas taken during the Litani campaign, but also the enclaves. The IDF will leave by the gates of the good fence and in southern Lebanon there are fears for the fate of the fence, with all its significances and aspects.

[Francis Rizq] The situation will be more difficult and there is no trust in the terrorists. There is no trust in them. They are beginning again and the situation will be more difficult.

[Karmeli] How will you stand up to it?

[Rizq] We...it is hard to stand up to it, but there is no alternative.

[Karmeli] In the camps of the UNIFIL, for example, in the general staff of the Norwegian battalion at the Marj 'Uyun-Ibil-as-Saqy junction, they are almost certainly getting prepared for the various possibilities, foreseen and unforeseen. UN troops today know that their mission is not easy. They are digging in and deploying for defense. To date about 10 UN soldiers have been killed. This is in a period of about 2 months, an average much higher than the losses suffered by the Christians during the entire period of war in the south.

In the meantime the Lebanese Army and the gendarmes, who are acting under the command of Majors Haddad and (Shiviya), have increased their supervision of the UN movements in the field and they are controlling all the passes used by UNIFIL. The Lebanese soldiers also have the option of closing the artery if this is required. Billboards have been put up in the area defining southern Lebanon as Lebanese Army territory. As for the terrorists, the cease-fire is being violated. The terrorists fire almost daily at Al-Qulay'ah, Marj 'Uyun, Al-Khirbah and Dayr Mimas. One can sometimes hear shots from places held by the United Nations.

[Rizq] Are the terrorists firing now? They are firing from Beufort, from Arnun, from the entire area.

[Karmeli] Both sides are firing I understand.

[Rizq] They are firing; they are firing consistently and more strongly.

[Karmeli] But both sides are firing, not only the terrorists; fire is being returned.

[Rizq] Of course. We reply. We reply and we reply strongly. [end videotape]

DEFENSE MINISTRY REFUSES TO AUTHORIZE W. BANK SETTLEMENT

TA012131Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1950 GMT 1 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The Ministry of Defense is refusing to authorize the transfer of lands intended for the establishment of a new settlement in the Modi'in area. This has been learned by our correspondent on settlement affairs, Yigal Goren. The reference is to the Matityahu settlement which has been planned by the Po'alei Agudat Yisra'el and is supposed to be established in the Horon bloc, about a kilometer beyond the green line. The plans for the settlement were completed not long ago and ground breaking work was supposed to start there very shortly for the establishment of the new settlement.

In reply to a question by our correspondent, the Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed the fact of the holdup but did not add any explanation. Settlement circles believe that the reason for the holdup is problems of ownership of the land in that area; others believe that the reason for the holdup is political.

HERUT GROUP CALLS FOR OUSTING OF DAYAN

TA020627Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The faithful to the principles of the Herut Movement group led by MK Ge'ula Kohen has demanded that the government cut its ties with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. A manifesto issued this morning by the group states that Dayan is faithful to his fears of U.S. threats and is trying to undermine the prime minister's policy.

Our correspondent Sara Frankel says that this statement was issued in reaction to reports that the foreign minister intends to propose that changes be made in the peace plan. In its manifesto, the group calls for a tightening of ties between all parts of Eretz Yisra'el in the spheres of policy and settlement.

SHAH GRANTS INTERVIEW FOLLOWING VISIT TO KHORASAN

LD011045Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] The shah's visit to Khorasan Province, which ended yesterday was again the dominant feature of media reporting today. The newspaper RASTAKHIZ, organ of the Rastakhiz Party, referring to the shah's visit and citing his remarks in an interview yesterday says: As long as I am alive, as long as our armed forces are there and as long as there are patriots, this country will not be handed over to foreigners.

Concluding his tour, the shah yesterday received representatives of the Iranian national radio and television organization and answered their questions. The shah alluded to vital aspects of Iran's political and social life and said: How could an Iranian accept a country which can achieve a grand civilization [the shah's vision of Iran by the turn of the century] becoming backward and miserable?

During the interview, the shah noted the patriotic sentiments of the Khorasan people, as well as the things achieved in Khorasan, and said: We have seen the progress achieved and we have experienced the people's sentiments. I am aware that there are shortcomings also. We have them here and we have them in other areas, too. These are, however, shortcomings that can be overcome. One wonders, nevertheless, that despite our country's 19-point revolution [19-point shah-nation revolution or reforms], the outlook I have described in my book "Toward a Great Civilization" and the 19-point revolution, there still are some people, few though they may be, who hold a different view.

I have said before that I am prepared to receive press representatives or other Iranian media representatives four times a year, or even more often if necessary, and answer their questions. I might even make statements of my own volition should there be anything to say. Then, why is it that some people, in the name of students, don masks, go to the universities, attack other students who want to study and prevent them from doing so? Does this mean that this country should have nobody who is educated and learned in the future? Does this mean that we should have nobody who is able to run this country?

BRIEFS

PURCHASE OF URANIUM--The Iranian Atomic Energy Organization announced today that to date 28,000 tons of uranium have been purchased for the country's nuclear power plants. The organization also announced that Iran is participating in 54 different (?branches) of uranium exploration throughout the world. In an interview today with officials of the organization, it was announced that achieving relative self-sufficiency is the aim of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, and that researches carried out in this field in Iran have had positive results. However, uranium exploration should be carried out over a relatively long period in order to achieve concrete results. As for storing atomic waste, it was stated that the waste from the power plants and nuclear reactors as well as those produced by hospitals will be stored in central warehouses close to the power plants and that these warehouses enjoy the highest safety standards. It was further stated that Iran will follow international safety regulations closely. [Text] [Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 28 May 78 LD]

AFGHANISTAN

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF REGIME HELD IN KABUL PROVINCE

LD012317Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Workers from the Pol-E Charkhi Broadcloth Mill, under the guidance of the Kabul Province Commission of Mass Organizations of the People's Democratic Party, hailed the victory of the Sowr liberation revolution at a grand rally held at the mill this afternoon. This grand rally, which was coupled with a demonstration of ardent patriotic sentiments and great joy, was attended by Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries, certain heads of departments at the ministry and a large crowd of workers from the factories in Kabul's industrial park.

"At the beginning of the rally a few verses from the Holy Koran were recited and the minister of mines and industries, in a speech on behalf of the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], congratulated all the zealous, patriotic workers throughout the country on the momentous and historic victory of the Sowr revolution saying: The Sowr liberation revolution was a great historic leap forward by our country which put an end to the program of oppression, despotism, violence and inequality of past moribund regimes. It brought a gift of good fortune, happiness and tranquility to our troubled and hard-working nation, and for the first time, the liberation banner of national democratic revolution has been carried aloft in our country.

"Addressing Aghanistan's toiling workers, the minister of mines and industries said: The DRA's Revolutionary Council, which has undertaken an onerous responsibility following the victo ious revolution in the country, is the representative of you, the workers and toilers, and voices your interests. The main aim of the revolution is the realization of the age-old aspirations of Afghanistan's toiling class, and we are so much (?attuned) to it that we are achieving these sacred aims of ours.

"Engineer Danesh added: Fortunately, today we have the basic conditions for obtaining the sacred and progressive aims of the revolution. These conditions are the (?manifestations) of a people's policy, the cornerstones of which are kept firm by workers, toilers, intellectuals and other patriots. We have complete faith that the zealous Government of Afghanistan, relying on the unending power of the workers, (?scientists) and the toiling class and guided by the party of the working class of Afghanistan--that is, the People's Democratic Party--will triumph over all difficulties and inequalities and will build anew a progressive and liberated Afghanistan.

"The minister of mines and industries added: The unity of Afghanistan's toilers, whether peasants, workers or artisans, with their revolutionary government is a guarantor of the victory of the DRA Government in achieving the progressive aims of the revolution. Of course, the best condition for the unity of the people is their joining mass organizations and trade unions and the setting up of a workers' trade union (?under an) important and valuable [word indistinct] toward unity among the ethnic groups. And one could frankly say that (?setting up) these organizations and their unity with the revolutionary government could be a solution for every problem and would frustrate the traitorous machinations of the enemies of the people and the revolution wherever they may be.

"The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that (?on behalf of) the Kabul Province Commission of Mass Organizations of the People's Democratic Party, Engineer Hayatollah, the manager of the broadcloth mill, and the representatives of the factories from Kabul's industrial park spoke extensively at this grand rally about the tasks of workers in defense of their national progressive revolution."

BALKH MILITARY PERSONNEL DONATE MONEY TO NEW REGIME

LD012309Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1800 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Since the first stage of the victorious and triumphant resolution of 27 April began, the officers and other ranks of the armed forces in Balkh Province, together with other patriots, have expressed their support and profound fealty to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the leadership of the People's Democratic Party. They have voluntarily come forward to realize the sacred aspirations of the DRA, have donated their salaries as (?commensurate) with their original ranks [words indistinct] and are carrying out their duties.

Maj Gen Hadi Mohammad Nawaz, commandant of the military forces in Balkh Province, expressed gratitude for this patriotic measure by the self-sacrificing officers and other ranks of that command and wished them further successes in serving the homeland under the leadership of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party.

KARACHI PAPER SAYS ISLAMIC FRONT FORMED IN AFGHANISTAN

BK011511Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (AFP)--Nine Islamic and anti-communist organizations have formed a "National Rescue Front" in Afghanistan, the rightwing Karachi daily JASARAT reported today.

Quoting informed sources, the newspaper said the front named "Jibah Nijat Melli" would struggle to make Afghanistan an Islamic republic.

According to the report, the front is headed by Doctor Borhanouddin Rabbani, a former teacher at Kabul University.

The JASARAT report claimed that many ambassadors of former Afghan President Mohammad Daud's government had not returned home and decided to work for the National Rescue Front in foreign countries.

This report said incidents had taken place in the Afghan tribal belt north of Jalalbad resulting in heavy casualities among civilians and troops.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES RETURN TO NORMALCY

LD012110Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

["Afghanistan After Coup"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 1 (by TANJUG correspondent Boza Rafajlovic): A month after the revolutionary coup, complete order and peace have been restored in Afghanistan. The ruling Peoples Democratic Party and its Revolutionary Council must now come to grips with the serious problem of backwardness facing this poor country and its 16-million population.

A list of "problems which need to be resolved" remains vague. Proposals for forming a workers' trade union are increasingly being put forward in factories. The drive underway for organizing workers in a trade union is accompanied by a drive to establish various subsections of the Democratic Youth Organization. Little is said at meetings, however, as if everyone were waiting for further developments before making any commitments.

No organized opposition exists in Afghanistan today. The opposition was liquidated on April 28th, following the two-day severe fighting over the royal palace in Kabul. The new regime's activists persistently claim they wanted to avoid bloodshed. The stain of bloodshed, inevitable because of "Daud's stubborn resistance", still weighs on the new regime.

However, the revolutionary government has already released around 1,000 of the 24,000 prisoners sentenced by the former regime. All those sentenced for failing to pay usurious rates of interest or stealing bread and food have been pardoned.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Planning is revising the old seven-year plan and preparing a new five-year development plan. Agrarian reform remains (?a high priority) for the country.

BANGLADESH

ZIA WANTS PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE DURING 3 JUNE ELECTION

BK011624Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has urged the electorates and the nation as a whole to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in all polling stations and elsewhere to insure free and fair election.

In a pre-election message to the nation this evening he said the Saturday's[3 June] polls will elect a president through democratic process. He (? sought) the blessings of Almighty Allah on this auspicious occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MORSHED WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION

BK011610Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A presidential candidate, Mohammad Golam Morshed, has asked the people not to cast votes in his favor as he has decided to retire from the contest.

In a press release issued today, he said he had enrolled himself as a candidate because he firmly believed that election is a final (?organ) for democratic process. He emphasized the need for holding the election in such a manner that nobody can question the process.

BANGLADESH OBSERVER ON HAVANA NONALINED MEETING

BK011303Y Dacca the BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 23 May 78 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "Nonaligned Economic Situation"]

[Text] The nonaligned nations Coordination Bureau meeting in Havana has concluded more on a note of expectancy for the future and little of satisfaction over the economic condition of the nonaligned nations. And this relates to the 4 years following the declaration by the United Nations of the goal of a new international economic order. [sentence as published] And the reason for the alleged "deterioration in the non-aligned economic situation" is not far to seek: it is the apathy and lack of active response from the rich nations toward implementation of "the agreed objectives." The story is one reminiscent of the outcome of the North-South parley held in Paris earlier in the year.

The nonaligned idea and economics--the latter being of immediate and pressing importance to nonaligned nations--have also been subjects of serious discussions in international forums more than once in the recent past. And issues involving nonaligned economy in special and its rehabilitation have been elucidated more than once resulting in a sharpened awareness on everybody's part about the problems faced by the nonaligned nations, particularly those in the economic field and connected with the needs of development and economic reconstruction. And the tardy or no progress so far made in the direction of economic recovery or initiation of a process of recovery is directly blamed on the lack of response and cooperation from the industrialised and rich nations. Common among the issues are those of transfer of real resources, establishment of a common fund for commodities and lightening of the debt burden. In fact, without something purposive and concrete done to promote the above ideas and their implementation no improvement in the economic lot of the nonaligned nations can be hoped for. In fact, the answer lies in the quick action and response from the richer nations to make these possible and by doing so break the vicious circle in which resources-needy, ill-industrialised, technologically wholly dependent nonaligned countries have been caught.

Such a failure is likely to react heavily on the psychology of the poor nations finding themselves increasingly separated from the dynamic course of progress and development being limited to the advanced industrialised countries. The debt burdens are increasing at a tremendous rate, and the lack of industrialisation and exports expose them increasingly to higher and higher liabilities on account of imports.

Globally a new economic order will remain an illusion until nonaligned reality is fully realised and the world economic structure is recast on the philosophy of equity and justice to the nonaligned countries. Internally, however, among nonaligned nations themselves the initiative must grow for mutual cooperation, understanding and concerted action toward a number of common goals of development. Such intra-national cooperation within the nonaligned world itself is an idea and ideal worth serious thought followed by planned action. It will be seen that none is going to save the poor unless the latter evolve ways of saving themselves through mutual cooperation and joint purposive actions.

The Havana meeting, among other things, has done one good thing: that is, by suggesting (after the Yugoslav foreign minister) the setting up of a 'good offices body' to help settle disputes between neighbouring nonaligned nations. In a world where relations between neighbours (nations) tend to get easily shaken by unforeseen factors (economic, political or other), a mediation body of the sort proposed should be immensely helpful in making peace. Existing situations in parts of the world today must impress upon the Havana participants the need for quick implementation of such a useful common goal.

INDIA

THAI PAPER REPORTS SUPPOSED INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST

BK300946Y Bangkok DAILY TIME in Thai 28 May 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Text] According to a report from the earthquake station at the foot of Suthep Mountain in Chiang Mai, a strong earthquake occurred in the mountainous areas between the Phrao District of Chiang Mai and the Wiang Pa Pao District of Chiang Rai 60 km northeast of the station at 0535 on 26 May. The quake lasted about 3 minutes.

The report said that the quake was regarded as strong and damaged scale indicators at the station. Many houses and government buildings in the Phrao District were also damaged. The station quickly reported the quake to the governor of Chiang Mai, Prathuang Sinthiphong. Prior to the eruption of the quake, the station detected a nuclear test 5,550 kilometers to the west. It was believed that the nuclear test occurred in India The station was built by the United States many years ago to detect nuclear tests and was recently handed over to the Thai Government.

SPOKESMAN DENIES INDIA-BANGLADESH SECRET UNDERSTANDINGS

BK011622Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In New Delhi an official spokesman today denied categorically that there is any secret understanding on any subject between India and Bangladesh. It has been alleged that such a secret understanding had been reached in 1972.

Answering questions by newsmen, the spokesman said the allegation is absolutely false.

INDIA SAID TO REJECT ROMANIAN INTERCESSION IN PRC TIES

BK011713Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Jun 1 (AFP)--India attaches no "undue importance" to the recent reported observations of Chinese leaders to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on Sino-Indian relations, informed sources said here today.

Mr Ceausescu was said to have been told by the Chinese that prospects were good for improving relations with India. The Romanian president, who made a brief halt here on Tuesday on his way home after visiting China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, had conveyed the Chinese views to Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

The sources said New Delhi would still await a formal direct move from Peking in the matter instead of using third party media for the purpose.

VAJPAYEE CALLS FOR DEFINITE PLAN ON DISARMAMENT

BK011601Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has said that the current UN special session on disarmament must formulate a definite plan of action. Mere declaration of intention is not enough.

Addressing the Chandigarh United Nations Association this evening, Mr Vajpayee emphasized that the action program must produce disarmament of nuclear weapons as suggested by the nonalined nations. In this context, he said the lead must come from the big powers. Once they set the pace all other nations will contribute their own.

Mr Vajpayee welcomed the Canadian decision to remove all nuclear weapons from its air force and added that more nations should follow suit. He pointed out that India has unilaterally declared its intention of not manufacturing nuclear weapons. Such unilateral declarations from other nations would be a great step forward toward achieving disarmament in the world.

About the proposal of a nuclear-free zone in Asia, Mr Vajpayee said it is meaningless. What we want is that the whole globe should be free from such weapons.

NEW MINISTRY TAKES OFFICE IN MIZORAM STATE

BK020930Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In Mizoram, a two-member People's Conference Ministry assumed office today. Brig Thimpunga Sailo was sworn in as chief minister and Mr (Lalmin Thunga) as a minister in Aijal this morning.

The oath of office and secrecy was administered by the lt governor of Mizoram, Mr M.P. Mathur. With this, president's rule in Mizoram has ended.

Addressing a public meeting later, Brigadier Sailo appealed to the people to help his government in its efforts to fulfill their dream to seek peace in Mizoram. He said the people should consider themselves to be at the dawn of a new era. He said his government will work wholeheartedly for the restoration of peace in the union territory.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI REPORTS SOOMRO INTERVIEW WITH BBC ON ELECTIONS

BK280914Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 28 May 78 BK

[Text] The adviser on political affairs, Mr Maula Bakhsh Soomro, has said the Pakistan Government wants to hold elections as quickly as possible.

In an interview with the BBC Urdu Service, he said some time would, however, be required for the elections as there was a task of preparing new voters lists, delimitation of the constituencies and the completion of the process of accountability.

He said the proposed national government could also extend help in solving the problems of the people.

BRIEFS

SAUDI AID TO BANGLADESH--Saudi Arabia has donated foodstocks worth taka 7.5 million for distribution among the various refugees from Burma. The foodstuff is to be purchased locally. The Saudi Arabian ambassador in Bangladesh called on the presidential adviser on foreign affairs, Prof Shamsul Haq, and conveyed his government's offer to Bangladesh. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 26 May 78 BK]

FAO AID TO BANGLADESH--The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, has approved food aid worth about taka 33.4 million for distribution among the Burmese refugees now camped in Bangladesh. This was stated in a press released of the world food program in Dacca on 28 May. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 28 May 78 BK]

PRC DELEGATION LEAVES PAKISTAN--The four-member Chinese textiles delegation has left Karachi for Peking after over a month-long visit to Pakistan. During its stay, it discussed ways to increase the volume of trade between the two countries. [Text] [Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 29 May 78 BK]

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